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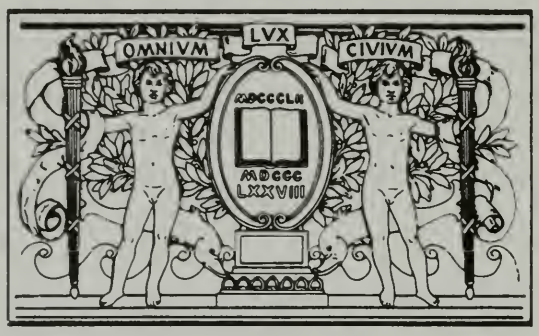
GENEALOGY

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER

1835 - 1920



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HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8]
1835 - 1920

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER

Founder of

H. K. WEBSTER CO. INC. LAWRENCE, MASS.

Prepared by

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1985

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FOREWORD

Over thirty years have elapsed since our first publication in 1953 of "AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER". With the passage of time, many changes have occurred in the lives of the descendants previously described, and a whole new generation now deserve to be included in a revision of the original text.

In preparing this revision we have attempted to correct some errors in the original text. Some additional descriptive material has also been included as a result of further research and study. Most inportantly, considerable attention has been given to the origin of the emigrant ancestors John Webster of Ipswich, and his wife Mary Shatswell. Some research conducted in England, and a review of recent genealogical material now available in this country, have led to a special presentation of the subject in APPENDIX 1. We hope that this may lead others to further research on this most interesting subject.

We are certain that all genealogists and historians share the occasional distress over inadequacy of original records. Historical data and vital records are frequently unobtainable, and many times the links from one generation to the next must be shaped from logic and supposition rather than positive proof. Even when original data is available there is often difficulty in perfectly reading the records, as, for example, the inscriptions on old gravestones which are fast becoming illegible. A further source of error creeps in when using previous research which may be based on erroneous assumptions, or which contain errors in copying records. For any errors which are contained in our present volume we humbly apologize, and welcome correspondence from those whose historic data may be more complete, or more accurate than that available to us at the present time.

Webster

One of the most ancient and best known of the several Coats of Arms of the WEBSTERS of England.

ORIGIN OF THE WEBSTER NAME

The name of Webster is supposed to have been derived from the occupation of its first bearers as weavers of cloth, the art of which dates back to the earliest records of civilization. However, in early times, family names were not generally in use, the custom being to use only individual names which were occasionally supplemented by such terms as "the strong", "the hardy", etc. Later, the practice of adding the father's name to the son's became common, as Oscar, son of Carnuth, and Dermid, son of Dutho. True surnames, in the sense of hereditary designations, date in England, only from about the year 1000 A.D. During the reign of "Edward the Confessor", 1041 to 1066, the practice of adopting surnames from occupations came into use, and by the end of the 12th century, surnames had become quite general.

Among the earliest records of the name of Webster in England, are those of John le Webestere of Norfolk County, in the year 1273, and Robertus and Wilhelmus Webester of Yorkshire in 1379. THe name is found in the various spellings of Webestere, Webstere, Webester, Webbster, Webstar, and Webster, of which the latter is the form most generally found in America today. Families of this name were to be found at early dates in the English Counties of Sussex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Chester, Surrey, Rutland, and London. Records indicate that they were, for the most part, of the landed gentry and yeomanry of Great Briton.

The most important English family of this name claims descent from a John Webster who was a resident of Bolsover, Derbyshire, during the reign of Henry IV, and whose descendants are settled in Essex, in which county, as well as in Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, Henry IV granted John Webster large estates about the year 1400. A John Webster, born in England about 1580, became a member of a group of writers who put on play productions in London. He wrote many notable tragedies, which, it is said, placed him second only to William Shakespeare in dramatic genious. He died in the year 1625.

It is not clear from which of the many lines of the family in England, the first emigrants of the name Webster to this country were descended. The first of the name in America is believed to have been a John Webster, who came from Norfolk County, England, to Newtowne, Massachusetts about 1630. He shortly joined a group of religious objectors who moved to Hartford Connecticut in 1636, to obtain freedom from Puritan intolerance. He became the fifth Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, and was the progenitior of a large family of descendants abounding in Connecticut and Southern Massachusetts, most famous among whom were Noah Webster, of dictionary fame, and Henry Kitchell Webster, novelist of the early twentieth Century.

Another early settler was Thomas Webster, born in Ormsby, Norfolk County, England on November 20, 1631. His father died in England about the time of his birth, and he was brought to this country, as a child, by his mother and stepfather, Deacon William Godfrey. They first landed in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1634-1638, and shortly removed to Hampton, New Hampshire. Thomas married Sarah Brewer in Hampton, on November 2, 1656, and had nine children, becoming the progenitor of a large family of descendants who resided, in early generations, mostly in Hampton, Exeter, and Kingston, New Hampshire. The most famous descendant was the Honorable Daniel Webster (1782-1852), who held many important state and federal posts, including that of Secretary of State in the cabinets of Presidents Harrison, Taylor, and Fillmore.

In 1634, one John Webster came from England* to Boston, soon removing to Ipswich, Massachusetts. It will be the purpose of this historical sketch, to follow a line of his descendants leading to the family of Henry Kingman Webster of the 8th generation, and thereafter to follow the descendants of his family up to the present time. In describing the sucessive generations, an attempt has been made to include briefly, the contemporary history of the localities in which these Websters made their residence.

*See Appendix 1

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Chapter I

JOHN WEBSTER[1] 1605-1646

MARY SHATSWELL 1610-1694

JOHN WEBSTER[1], the original immigrant ancestor of the family whose history is here presented, was born in England° in 1605. His parentage and place of birth are uncertain, but he is believed to have embarked from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, and settled in Ipswich Mass in 1634. He was married in England° about 1629 to Mary Shatswell, who was born in England° in 1610. She was a sister of John and Theophilus Shatswell, both of whom are prominent in the settlement of Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The New England coast of America had been the scene of considerable activity in fur trading and fishing in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, Newfoundland having been settled as early as 1583. In 1614, Captain John Smith, setting out from the Jamestown Virginia Colony, established five years previously, explored the coastal territory of New England and prepared a map which he presented to Prince Charles in England. This map designated a section as "Agawam", inhabited by an Indian tribe of that name, which extended from the Merrimack to the Naumkeag River, (now Salem), and inland to Cochichewick, (now Andover), inhabited by another tribe of that name. This area was renamed "Southhampton" by Prince Charles.

The first settlement of the present New England coast was undoubtedly that made in the vicinity of Biddeford, Maine in 1616, but as this was later abandoned, the credit has gone to the Pilgrim Colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620 for the first permanent settlement. Pioneers venturing out from Plymouth, soon settled in nearby locations. The first settlers in the territory designated as "Agawam" or "Southampton", were William Jeffries and John Bursley, who came originally to Weymouth, Massachusetts in 1623, and

°See Appendix 1

shortly purchased certain lands near the coast in "Southampton" from Masconnomet, chief of the Agawam tribe, sometime during the period from 1623 to 1628. Permanent settlements in this area were established in what is now Salem in 1628, in Charlestown in 1629, and in Boston in 1630. In 1633, John Winthrop Jr., son of Governor Winthrop of the new Massachusetts Bay Colony, together with a company of twelve, established a settlement in what is now known as Ipswich, after purchasing extensive property in this vicinity from Masconnomet, and many new colonists arriving that year located in this new settlement.

John Shatswell is first mentioned in Ipswich in 1633, and it is quite possible that his accounts of the new land to his sister Mary back in England, had some influence in pursuading John and Mary Webster to embark for the new country, and make their home where he had become established. During 1634, the settlement was officially named Ipswich in acknowledgement of the "great honor and kindness done our people who took shipping there". Among the colonists in the following year were John Webster and his wife Mary, with two small children. They arrived first in Boston and immediately made their way to Ipswich, where they established their new home.

Some indication of the importance of Ipswich in those early days is gained from an examination of the amount of taxes assessed this town by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1633, the tax for Ipswich amounted to only eight pounds out of a total assessment for the colony of 400 pounds. In 1834, the tax for Ipswich, including that portion later called Newbury, was fifty pounds out of a total for the colony of 600 pounds. This indicates the rapid growth of Ipswich in the year 1634, and the importance of that community in the colony by that time.

The government of the new settlements of that day was by "company of freemen", constituting those owners of farm land who had houselots in the town, and who were respectable members of the church. This style of government

was provided by agreement of the "Assistants of Massachusetts Bay Colony" meeting in London, which agreement established rates of land grants and rules of Town government. The privilege of becoming a "freeman" was granted by the General Court of the Colony sitting in Boston. John Webster was made a "freeman" of Ipswich in 1633.

The settlement of Ipswich, which had become so flourishing in 1634, extended north to the Merriack River. In June of 1635, a group of "freemen", located in the section near the river called "Wessacucon", later called Parker River, petitioned the General Court to be assigned a preacher, and to be recognized as a separate town. The Rev. Thomas Parker of Newbury, England, was appointed as preacher, and the area north of the river was granted separate management that year being called "Neweberry" in honor of their new preacher. The Town of Newbury then comprised the present territories of what is now Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, and the larger part of Byfield. In 1638, the bounds of Ipswich were established, extending six miles into the country, and from Newbury to Salem. On June 28,1638, John Winthop Jr. secured a final deed to the whole territory from Masconnomet. Thereupon, the Indian Chief accepted the Christian Religion, and came under the protection of the Colony, together with the remnants of his tribe which had largely succumbed to the ravages of smallpox, introduced by the invasion of the white people.

John Webster was still listed a resident of Ipswich in June 1637, but it would appear that his home was located in the section set off as Newbury in 1635. There is a record of a deed from William Franklin to John Webster in Newbury on March 4, 1635, and further records of his family are to be found in Newbury, rather than in Ipswich. In 1640, he was referred to as "John Webster the baker".

John died November 4, 1646 in Newbury at the age of 41, and was undoubtedly interred in the church burial ground. In those early days, grave-yards belonged to the church to accommodate the burial of their members. Unless the family at

that time, erected a stone marker, the specific location was soon lost, as no map of the yard was maintained by the church, or may, at least, be no longer available. Apparently the cost of the marker was too great, as no sign of the grave can be found at this time. His wife, Mary, was appointed administrator of his estate. The eldest son John was to receive the farm of about 32 acres which "lay between Mr Rogers ox-pasture and Thos. Bishop's farm". Three children, Mary, Hannah, and Steven, were bequeathed an island which had been purchased from widow Andrews, but the location of this property is undetermined.

John's widow Mary remarried in Newbury on October 29, 1650, John Emery, father of John Emery Jr, who two years previously had married her daughter Mary. John Emery was born in Romsey, Hampshire County, England, and sailed from Southampton in April 1635 on the "James". Mary soon moved to the new settlement in Haverhill with her new husband, and most, if not all of her children. On November 26, 1662, John Emery and John Emery Jr. were named guardians of her two youngest children, Israel, age 18, and Nathan, age 16, at their request.

John Emery died about 1681, and Mary died August 28, 1694 at the age of 84, her death being recorded in Newbury. She left one son, Jonathan, by her second marriage. Her will, dated April 1 1893, remembered all of her children by both marriages, with the residue to son Steven Webster, and/or her grandchildren.

Children of John Webster[1] and Mary Shatswell

MARY, born 1630 in England° came to America in 1634 with parents. Married October 2, 1648, John Emery Jr. (1628-1693), had 13 children, died Feb. 3, 1709.

JOHN, born 1632 in England° came to America in 1634 with parents. Married in Newbury June 13, 1653, Anna Batt, daughter of Nicholas and Lucy Batt. Moved to Haverhill about 1653, possibly with mother and stepfather, and worked there as the second town blacksmith until 1657, when he returned to Newbury. John was a sergeant in the colonial militia and commanded the second garrison in Haverhill in 1690. The date of his death is uncertain. His wife died in Newbury Oct. 18, 1716. Their 10 children were:

John, born in Newbury Feb 11, 1655-66. Married in Newbury Mar 9, 1680-81 Bridgett Huggins (1656-1737). He died before 1737. They had 7 children.

Mary, born in Newbury Mar 29, 1658. Died May 4, 1658.

Sarah, born in Newbury July 1, 1659. Married Rev Edward Thompson. They had Abigail, who married Steven Longfellow, ancester of the famous poet.

Abigail, born in Newbury Mar 16, 1661-62. Married May 27, 1685 William Moulton in Newbury.

Lucy, born in Newbury Dec 15, 1664. Married John Merrill before 1700 in Haverhill.

Mary, born in Newbury May 24, 1667.

° See Appendix 1

Steven, born in Newbury May 8, 1669. Died Feb 14, 1717-18 in Gloucester. Married Nov 1, 1698 widow Sarah Clark in Newbury.

Ann(a), born in Newbury Sep 2, 1671. Married Sep 29, 1700 William Salmon in Newbury.

Nicholas, born in Newbury Oct 9, 1673. Died Dec 22, 1717 in Manchester. Married Mary Woodman. Graduated Harvard 1695. He was Known as "Reverend Nicholas", and was a preacher in Beverly, Gloucester, and Manchester, Massachusetts.

Jonathan, born in Newbury May 28 1676. Married Elizabeth Fifield Sleeper.

HANNAH, born in Ipswich in 1635. Moved to Haverhill with her mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Haverhill Apr 1, 1657, Michael Emerson. They had 15 children, the first born being Hannah, born Dec 23, 1657 who married on Dec 3, 1677, Thomas Dustin and was the famous Hannah Dustin of Haverhill.

STEVEN[2], born in Newbury 1637, being the second generation of the of the direct line being followed. Further details of his life are given in Chapter II.

ELIZABETH, born in Newbury in 1639. Moved to Haverhill with her mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Haverhill before 1669 Samuel Simons, son of William and Elizbeth Simons and became the great grandmother of Phebe Haseltine, wife of Major John Webster[5]. They had 11 children.

ABIGAIL, born in Newbury in 1641. Moved to Haverhill with mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Haverhill Jan 18, 1660 Abraham Merrill. Died in Newbury Aug 12, 1712. They had 11 children. He remarried Sarah Bond in 1713.

ISRAEL, born in Newbury in 1644. Moved to Haverhill with mother and stepfather about 1650. He was a cooper by trade. Married in Newbury Jan 3, 1665-66, Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Brown. She died in Newbury Oct 10, 1668, three days after the birth of their first child (Elizabeth). He remarried in Newbury, Nov 9, 1669, Elizabeth Lunt, daughter of Henry and Ann Lunt. He died in Newbury Dec 7, 1683 and his second wife died in Newbury Aug 3, 1688. His only child by his first wife was:

Elizabeth, born in Newbury Aug 7, 1668 Married John Worth Mar 17, 1686-87.

His children by his second wife were:

(H)anna, born in Newbury Jul 2, 1672, Died Apr 12, 1737. Married by 1690 in Newbury Sgt. Thomas Huse.

Joseph, born in Newbury Mar 15, 1675-76. Died in Newbury May 2, 1689.

Mary, born in Newbury, May 18, 1679. Married 1st Aug 1 1694 Lieut Thomas Bancroft of Reading, 2nd, Thomas Follansbee in Newbury.

Lydia, born in Newbury, Dec 20, 1681. Married in Newbury Jan 7, 1702-03 William Sawyer Jr.

NATHAN, born in Newbury 1646. Moved to Haverhill with mother and stepfather about 1650. Married in Haverhill Jun 30, 1673 Mary Haseltine daughter of John and Joan Haseltine of Rowley, born Oct 9, 1648, They removed to Bradford about 1678. He died in Bradford Apr 25, 1694 and she died Mar 27, 1735. Their 7 children were:

John, born in Bradford, Apr 18,1674, died Oct 5, 1704 in Bradford.

Mary, born in Bradford 1676, died Jan 16, 1762 Married in Bradford Mar 25, 1696 John West of Salem.

Nathan, born in Bradford, Mar 7, 1678-79, Died in Amesbury Aug 31, 1746. Married in Chester, N.H. 1701 Martha Hall. He was called "Deacon Nathan" of Chester. One of his decendants was General Joseph Dana Webster, chief of staff under General Ulysses S. Grant during the civil war.

Jo(h)anna, born in Bradford Aug 26, 1682. Died Sep 17, 1757. Married in Bradford Feb 21, 1706 (Elder) Richard Bailey.

Abigail, born in Bradford Mar 3, 1684-85. Died Feb 5, 1767, Married in Bradford Feb 14, 1710-11 Joseph Bailey Jr.

Israel, born in Bradford, Aug 9, 1687, died in Bradford Aug 31, 1687.

Samuel, born in Bradford, Sep 24, 1688 died in Bradford May 27, 1769. Married Aug 13, 1713 Mary Kimball. One of their sons was the very famous Reverend Dr. Samuel Webster of Salisbury Mass (1718-1796).

Chapter II

STEVEN WEBSTER[2] 1637-1694

HANNAH AYER 1644-1676

STEVEN WEBSTER[2] Was born in Newbury Massachusetts in 1637, the fourth child and second son of John Webster[1] and Mary Shatswell. He lived as a boy in Newbury where his father died in 1646 when Steven was only nine years old. Steven was bequeathed one-third interest with his sisters Mary and Hannah in an island, but its location has not been identified. Four years later, his mother was remarried to John Emery and soon moved to Haverhill, taking Steven with her and most if not all of her other children. It seems desirable at this point, to review briefly the history of the establishment of Haverhill Massachusetts.

By the year 1640, many early coastal towns had become settled by immigrants from England, resulting in a total population in the country at that time of about 4,000 families and 20,000 individuals. A change in that year in the policies of the English government toward religious freedom brought emigration to an abrupt halt, and it is estimated that for the succeeding 125 years, fewer came to America from England than the number who returned. Dating from 1640, therefore, new towns were usually not formed by new immigrants, but rather by groups of "freemen" from existing communities, who would petition the Colonial government for grants of land in unsettled territory, and after a church and meeting house had been constructed and a preacher obtained, a charter would be granted for the new settlement.

Thus it was that a group of twelve "freemen" from Newbury petitioned for, and were granted on May 13, 1640, a portion of land on which to begin a new plantation at "Pentucket" on the Merrimack River, the site of an old village of an Indian tribe of that name. They were led in

their petition by the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, preacher in Ipswich, whose apparent purpose was to secure a nearby location for his son John to become established as a preacher. Buildings were begun in the new location in October 1640, one of the original settlers being John Williams, an ancestor of Major John Webster[5], the fifth generation of the direct line being followed here.

In 1641 John Ward took up his residence in the new settlement, becoming their first preacher. It is believed that the Pentucket tribe had become nearly extinct previous to the first settlers there, but a formal deed to the land dated 1642 is still preserved and now exhibited in the Haverhill Public Library, bearing the signatures of two Indians representing the remaining menbers of the Pentucket tribe. It is probable that the small-pox epidemic had been responsible for the nearly complete extinction of the tribe as had been the case with the Agawams in Ipswich in 1634 and 1635.

The Town was incorporated in 1645, taking the name "Haverhill" in honor of the birthplace in Essex County, England, of their first preacher, John Ward. The first frame house in Haverhil was the one built for the preacher, and is still standing, and known as the "John Ward House" on Water Street near the Pentucket Cemetary, and is now the headquarters of the Haverhill Historical Society.

Steven Webster, at the age of 13, moved with his mother and new stepfather to the new Town of Haverhill in 1650. He took up the trade of tailoring and soon became quite prosperous in that line of work. In 1660, at the early age of twenty three, he either built or purchased a home on what is now Hilldale Avenue in Haverhill. In 1890, on the occasion of the observance of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Haverhill, a plaque was placed upon a house on Hilldale Avenue (Clark house next south of Whitaker Place), claiming this to be the site of the home of Steven Webster from 1660 to 1694. While the house and tablet have since disappeared, the identity of the location is established by an old map

found in the Havehill Library, being on the East side of Hilldale avenue, about one hundred yards south of the intersection of Monument Street. It would seem to have been a house of substantial construction and ample size, as it served as the family home for many years.

Steven was married in Haverhill on March 24, 1662-63 to Hannah Ayer, born in Salisbury Massachusetts October 21, 1644. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Ayer, who came to this country on the "James" in 1635, and settled first in Newbury, later in Salisbury, and then in Haverhill in 1645. John Ayer was the progenitor of a large family residing in and around Haverhill. It is said that in 1700, fully one-third of the population of Haverhill bore the name of Ayer. Ayer's Hill and Ayer's Village in Haverhil were named in honor of descendants of John Ayer, as was the well known Ayer Mill in Lawrence Massachusetts. A brief outline of the ancestry of Hannah Ayer is given on page A-1 of the Genealogical appendix.

Steven Webster purchased property in Haverhill from Elizabeth Swan on April 17, 1661, from John Williams on March 2, 1665, from Thomas Dow on July 26, 1673, and from Nathan Gould of Amesbury in August 1574, thus testifying to his continued success and prosperity. He had six children born from 1666 to 1676, but his wife Hannah died on June 2, 1676 a few days after the birth of the last child Abigail. It appears that Steven returned to Newbury for the baptism of Abigail, as her birth and baptism are recorded there.

On May 26, 1678, he was remarried in Haverhill to Judith Broad, widow of William Broad of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Steven served in the second garrison of Haverhill in 1890 under his brother, John Webster. He died on August 10, 1694 at the age of fifty seven, and it is probable that Steven, as well as both of his wives, were buried in the old Pentucket Cemetery on Water street, although their grave sites have not been identified.

Children of Steven Webster[2] and Hannah Ayer

HANNAH, born May 10, 1666 in Haverhill. Married in Haverhill, May 5,1684, Thomas Eaton Jr, son of Thomas and Eunice Eaton. He was killed by the Indians March 15, 1697. She died Aug 14, 1747.

JOHN[3], born March 15, 1668 in Haverhill, being the third generation of the direct line being followed. Further details of his life are given in Chapter III.

MARY, born April 21, 1670 in Haverhill. Married in Haverhill June 14, 1693 Jacob Whitaker, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Whitaker. They had 5 children. He died Oct 9, 1742, and she died Jan 30, 1763.

STEVEN, born January 1, 1672 in Haverhill. Married in Haverhill October 23, 1700 Mary Goodwin Cook, daughter of Christopher and Mary Goodwin, and widow of Barnabus Cook. He died in Haverhill March 9, 1748-49. their children were:

Samuel, born Dec 15 1701. Married before 1767 Abigail Marsh. Resided West Parish, Haverhill. They had 8 children born from 1727 to 1745.

John, born Nov 12, 1703 in Haverhill. Married by 1728 Hannah Haines, resided in North Parish Haverhill later known as Atkinson, N.H. They had 9 children born from 1728 to 1749.

Steven, born Jan 2, 1705-06 in Haverhill. Married in Haverhill Jan 7, 1730-31 Rebechah Kimball of Bradford. They resided in West Parish Haverhill and had 11 children from 1731 to 1755. He was known as "Deacon" Steven. He died Dec 15, 1793.

William, born Mar 17, 1708-09 in Haverhill. Married in Haverhill Mar 8, 1738-39 Bethia Jewett of Rowley. They resided in North Parish later known as Atkinson, N.H. and had 5 children from 1740 to 1750.

Ebenezer, born Sep 20, 1711 in Haverhill. Married in Haverhill Mar 1, 1736-37 Mehitable Kimball of Bradford. They resided in West Parish and had 8 children from 1737 to 1758. He died Apr 26, 1783.

Mary, born Aug 3, 1713 in Haverhill. Married in Haverhill Dec 20, 1733 Simon Ayer. They had 11 children. She died Jan 1, 1774. He died Jun 24, 1782.

NATHAN, born November 14, 1674, in Haverhill. Married in Haverhill Nov 14, 1708 Sarah Low Grover, daughter of Thomas and Martha Low and widow of John Grover. She was born in 1679 and died Apr 7, 1741. He was known as "Deacon Nathan" and resided in Haverhill. He died in Haverhill Aug 16, 1741. Their children were:

Sarah, born in Haverhill Sep 10, 1709, died Sep 24, 1709.

Martha, born in Haverhill Oct 16, 1710, died Feb 28, 1711

Thomas, born in Haverhill Feb 10, 1711-12. Married 1st in Haverhill Mar 10, 1736-37 Ruth Haseltine who died Jun 24, 1766. He married 2nd in Haverhill Oct 14, 1766 Abigail Webster Emery. He resided in West Parish Haverhill and was known as "Deacon Thomas". He had 12 children born from 1737 to 1760 by his first wife, and 3 by his second wife born from 1767 to 1771.

Nathan, born in Haverhill May 12, 1714, died May 24, 1714.

Jonathan, born in Haverhill Dec 13, 1715. Married in Haverhill Oct 25, 1737-38 Abigail Dustin (Duston). She was born Oct 25, 1717 and died in Haverhill Aug 28, 1782. He resided in West Parish Haverhill and was known as "Lieutenant Jonathan". They had 12 children from 1730 to 1762.

Nathan, born in Haverhill Aug 26, 1718. Married in Haverhill Apr 22, 1742 Mehitable Follansbee of Bristol, N.H. They resided in West Parish Haverhill and had 5 children,

David, Born in Haverhill Feb 23, 1720-21.

ABIGAIL, born in Haverhill May 19, 1676. She was probably baptized as "Sarah" in Newbury July 16, 1676, but as Abigail was 1st married October 23,1695 to James Marden of Newcastle, Maine and 2nd to Samuel Berry.

Chapter III

JOHN WEBSTER[3] 1668-1742

TRIPHENA LOCKE 16---17--

JOHN WEBSTER[3] was born in Haverhill Massachusetts on March 15, 1668, the second child and first son of Steven Webster[2] and Hannah Ayer. His mother died on June 23, 1676 when John was only eight years old, leaving a new born baby and five other small children. His father was remarried two years later to widow Judith Broad of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who became stepmother to the young family. In 1684, John's older sister was married leaving him the eldest child remaining at home.

Apparently on June 14, 1693, a double wedding took place in the Steven Webster home. Mary, aged twenty-three, was married to Jacob Whitaker, and John, aged twenty-five was married to Triphena Locke, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth Locke, of Hampton, New Hampshire. Captain Locke is thought to have come to this country from Yorkshire, England about 1638 and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, later removing to Rye, New Hampshire. He was a carpenter by trade and was killed in an Indian attack on Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1696. A brief outline of the ancestry of Triphena Locke will be found on page A-1 of the genealogical appendix. Only a year after the marriage of John and Triphena, John's father Steven died on August 10, 1694, leaving John, the eldest son, as head of the family. The first child of John and Triphena was born only a month later.

The settlement of Haverhill was on the outer edge of civilized colonial life for many years, and thus was vulnerable to repeated attacks from hostile Indian tribes inhabiting the country to the north. In 1675, "King Philip's War" involved all of the colonies in organized Indian warfare, and in 1689, the French joined with the Indians in a long series of wars with the colonies, which were not con-

cluded for over seventy years. During these years, Haverhill was the object of many attacks by the Indians in which houses were burned, and inhabitants murdered, or taken captive to Canada, where they were held for ransom.

It was during the early married life of John and Triphena that the greatest difficulties were experienced with the Indians in this vicinity. The home of Steven Webster on Hilldale Avenue had continued to be the family home, and this location was less than a quarter mile south of the home of John's cousin, Hannah Dustin, whose capture on March 15, 1697, and subsequent escape from the Indians is legendary in Colonial history. This historic event occurred less than three months after the birth of the third child of John and Triphena. The old garrison house commanded by Thomas Dustin, Hannah's husband, to guard against Indian attacks, is still standing on Hilldale Avenue about a quarter mile north of the site of the old Webster home. On August 29, 1708, an especially brutal attack by the Indians, frequently referred to as the "Haverhill Massacre", resulted in the death of Lieut. John Johnson and his wife Katherine, he being a direct line ancestor of Elsie A. Johnson, wife of Henry Kingman Webster, whose lineage is being followed in this history.

It appears remarkable, in view of the exposed location of the Webster home, that none of the family suffered in the many Indian attcks of that period. A list of soldiers designated as "snow-shoe men" in Haverhill included one John Webster, who might well have been John the son of Steven Webster. In this same company were Thomas Johnson, and Nathan Simon, contemporary ancestors of the line of Websters being followed.

In 1700 and 1708, respectively, John's younger brothers, Steven and Nathan, were married, and it is reasonable to believe that they soon found homes elsewhere, as the family homestead on Hilldale Avenue could hardly have accommodated Steven's family of six children born from 1701 to 1708, Nathan's family of seven, born from 1709 to 1720, in addition to John's own ten children, born from 1694 to 1712.

John, being the eldest, is believed to have remained in the family home with his stepmother Judith. It is not recorded when she died, but it must have been about 1728, as on March 11, 1728-29, brothers John and Steven sold their shares of their father's estate to younger brother Nathan, and this would probably have been in connection with the final settlemnt of the estate of Steven Webster, after the death of his second wife.

By 1720, the difficulties with the Indians in this vicinity had largely subsided, and a rapid expansion soon took place in the settlement of territory to the north of Haverhill. In 1723, in a division of the unassigned common lands belonging to Haverhill, John, Steven, and Nathan, the three sons of Steven Webster, were each assigned acreage in "Providence Neck", north of "ye Copl's Pond". This is thought to refer to Captain's Pond in what is now Salem, New Hampshire. From the records of subsequent sales of property by John's sons, however, it would appear that the particular land granted to John was located east of Captains Pond, on the south side of the road which connects the old Chester Road, (now Main Street in Atkinson, New Hampshire), with the road leading from Haverhill to Londonderry, (now North Broadway, in Atkinson). This connecting road is now known as Sawyer Avenue in town of Atkinson. Sometime between 1723 and 1729, John Webster, a farmer by occupation, moved from the family home on Hilldale Avenue, in Haverhill, and settled in the virgin territory to the north, presumably on land granted to him in the division of 1723. The move may have occurred upon the death of his stepmother, when his share of his father's estate was sold to his brother Nathan.

At the time of the removal to the new location, John was nearly 60 years of age, and the change may have been influenced by the adventuresome spirit of Israel, then the oldest unmarried son still living at home. The settlement of the new virgin site, in what was later to be separated from Haverhill, and become the southern section of what is now Atkinson, New Hampshire, was certainly accomplished with the aid of his three sons, Israel, Joseph, and Nathaniel, as well as three unmarried daughters, Elizabeth, Triphena, and Mary.

It is not known in what year Tryphena, the mother of this large family died, but it must have occurred soon after the removal to the new home, as on March 2, 1731-32. the second marriage of John Webster to Joanna Callum is recorded in Haverhill. In 1741, when the official line was established separating New Hampshire from Massachusetts, John Webster was listed as one of the property owners whose land fell to the north of the line. This John, being listed together with Israel, is presumed to be John Webster, then age 73 years, living with, or perhaps next door neighbor to, his son Israel Webster. The death of John Webster is recorded in Haverhill on May 4, 1742, burial probably being in the new North Parish cemetery established in 1734, although no grave site has been located. No knowledge can be had of the death or grave of Joanna, John's second wife.

Children of John Webster[3] and Triphena Locke

JUDITH, born in Haverhill September, 1694 (recorded Wabster). Married 1st in Haverhill January 9, 1717-18 Philip Haseltine, and 2nd, in Newbury January 9, 1756 Joseph Cooch, who "took her naked" according to the official record, certainly a homely legal expression.

JOHN, born in Haverhill July 27, 1695, died January 9, 1896
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ELIZABETH, born in Haverhill December 18, 1696. Married in Haverhill May 12, 1747 widower Jonathan Haseltine Jr, father of Phebe Haseltine who later became the wife of (Major) John Webster of the direct line being followed.

STEVEN (Jr), born in Haverhill January 1, 1698-99. Married in Haverhill February 21, 1722-23 Abigail Berry. He resided in Haverhill and died there June 29, 1774. She died August 5, 1790. Their children born from 1723 to 1743 were:

Abigail, born in Haverhill February 4, 1723-24. She died December 12, 1736

Mary, born in Haverhill January 2, 1726-27. She died May 12, 1738.

Judith, born in Haverhill September 7, 1729. Married in Haverhill May 13,1747 George Corliss. She died in Haverhill September 17, 1764.

Steven, born in Haverhill March 3, 1731-31, Married in Haverhill February 28, 1754 Susannah Ladd. He resided in Haverhill and died there March 2, 1803. They had 4 children.

Tryphena, born in Haverhill November 17, 1734, She died in Haverhill December 24, 1736.

Joseph, born in Haverhill August 11, 1736. Married in Haverhill May 4, 1784 Sarah Bayley.

James, born in Haverhill November 2, 1740. Married 1st in Haverhill April 12, 1763 Lydia Webster, born in Haverhill January 8, 1737-38. She died July 23, 1770 after having 4 children. He married 2nd in Haverhill October 15, 1772 Lois Emerson, and had 3 children by his 2nd wife. He died June 13, 1791.

William, born in Haverhill December 14, 1743. Married in Haverhill September 8, 1783 Lydia Clough. They had 8 children.

HANNAH, born in Haverhill November 21, 1700. Married in Haverhill before 1725 David Emerson. They had 10 children from 1725 to 1747.

TRIPHENA, born in Haverhill November 9, 1702. Married in Haverhill January 21, 1734-35 Samuel Emerson. They had 4 children.

ISRAEL[4], born in Haverhill November 16, 1704, being the fourth generation of the direct line being followed. Further details of his life are given in Chapter IV.

MARY, born in Haverhill December 9, 1706. Married in Haverhill September 18, 1732 James Emerson.

JOSEPH, born in Haverhill January 25, 1708-09. Died in Haverhill July 26, 1735, apparently unmarried.

NATHANIEL, born in Haverhill July 25, 1712. Married in Haverhill February 16, 1737-38 Hannah Mitchell. They resided in West Parish, Haverhill, later known as Salem, N. H. He died before 1752. Their children were:

Joseph, born November 23, 1738.

Nathaniel Locke, born April 28, 1740-41. Married in Haverhill September 16, 1762 Mary Webster

James, born March 27, 1742. Married Mehitable Rollins. Resided Salem N.H. Died February 9, 1796.

John, born April 30, 1747.

Andrew, born April 13, 1749

ISRAEL WEBSTER[4] 1704-178-

Chapter IV

MARCY (Martha) BOND 1708-1776

ISRAEL WEBSTER[4] was born in Haverhill, November 16, 1704, the seventh child and third son of John Webster and Triphena Locke. His early boyhood was evidently spent in the family home on Hilldale Avenue in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Sometime between 1723 and 1729, the family moved to a tract of virgin land scarcely three miles north, at a site on the south side of what is now known as Sawyer Avenue in Atkinson, New Hampshire. Israel, being a grown boy, and the eldest unmarried son, may have been influential in persuading his father, then about 60 years of age, to set out on the new venture. In any event, it is quite apparent that he bore much of the burden of clearing the land, erecting the family home, and building some of the stone walls which separate the properties in this section, since his father was advanced in years, and his younger brothers still in their teens. Because Israel's name is listed next to that of his father John on various petitions still of record, it is assumed that they lived in the same home, or perhaps later may have owned adjacent lands.

At the time when Israel moved with his parents, a general expansion into the northern sections of Haverhill was taking place, so that the Webster family was by no means alone in their new location. In 1728, a church was erected in this new part of town, and when, in 1730, Reverend James Cushing was ordained its first pastor, the community became independently recognized as "North Parish" of Massachusetts. The new church, which was also the "meeting house", has since been converted into commercial property, but still stands at a site just north of the Massachusetts State line, at the junction of South Main Street and Danville Road (route 125) in Plaistow. Records of the old North Parish Congregational Church give much information, not otherwise available, about the early period of this locality.

On January 15, 1729-30, Israel Webster married Marcy Bond, sometimes called "Martha". Her lineage is outlined on page A-2 of the genealogical appendix, being traced on her father's side to John Bond, original grantee of Newbury, Massachusetts in 1639, and on her mother's side to John Williams, original settler of Haverhill Massachusetts in 1640. The births of the five children of Israel and Marcy are all recorded in Haverhill, and, with the exception of their first child, John, are all recorded baptized in the North Parish Church. Israel is recorded baptized here as an adult on January 7, 1732, the same day as his second child Joshua.

In the winter of 1735-36 a severe epidemic of a throat disease broke out in the community of Haverhill, taking the lives of more than one half of the children under fifteen years of age. Many families lost all of their young ones due to the ravages of this disease, which took a total of 199 lives. Three of the children of Israel and Marcy were of the susceptible age, but possibly their remote location on the outskirts of the town prevented their contracting the fatal sickness.

The grants of land to the north of Haverhill, and the rapid settlement of that territory between 1720 and 1740, led to serious conflicting claims of settlers pushing westward from Exeter and Kingston, early incorporated towns in the Royal Colony of New Hampshire. For many years disputes of ownership raged between the two states, each claiming jurisdiction by virtue of original conflicting grants. Finally, in 1741, the King of England proclaimed an official dividing "Province Line" running parallel to, and three miles north of the Merrimack River. This line fell but a few yards south of the North Parish Meeting House, and divided the community into two parts. The southern portion was thereafter considered a part of Haverhill, in Massachusetts, and the portion north of the new line, then became "North Parish" in the Royal Colony of New Hampshire. The land of Israel and Marcy, as well as that of his father, John, on the South side of "Sawyer Avenue" was located entirely to the north of the line, and thereafter they were residents of New Hampshire.

On September 14, 1743, Israel purchased land from his brother Nathaniel, and it might be assumed that this was part of the original grant to their father in 1723. On March 22, 1757, there is recorded the purchase by Israel Webster (husbandman) from Joseph Page of Plaistow, of three parcels of land, partly adjacent to land owned by Israel, for the rather fantastic sum of 3050 English pounds. Just two weeks later, this same property was sold back to Joseph Page at a profit of 10 pounds, and the purpose of the whole transaction can only be a source of conjecture. On February 1, 1759, Israel sold a parcel of land consisting of 35 acres located in Salem New Hampshire, to Samuel Watts for the sum of 1000 pounds. These various land transactions would indicate that Israel had become moderately prosperous. It is probable that he benefited substantially by the rapid appreciation in the value of the farm land which was originally granted to his father without cost in 1723.

In December 1749, Israel was one of the signers of the petition which led to the incorporation of North Parish under the new name of Plaistow, New Hampshire. The name was taken in honor of a large suburb of London, England on the Thames River. The town of Plaistow grew rapidly, and in 1767, a petition was presented to the governor's council requesting that the western part of the town, frequently called "Newcastle" be set apart as a separate town. Israel, and his son John, joined with many others in signing a petition opposing the change, but the petition was unsuccessful, and the western section became known as Atkinson, New Hampshire. The name was selected in honor of Colonel Theodore Atkinson, whose large farm in that section had become well known.

The home of Israel, on what is now called "Sawyer Avenue", fell within the bounds of the new town of Atkinson, and the separation appears to have met with his strenuous objection. He and his son John, who resided with him, or possibly on adjoining land, united with a few neighbors in a petition to re-annex their lands to Plaistow on the grounds that their homes were closer to the old meeting house there, than to the proposed center of the new town. This seems to

have been somewhat of a mis-statement on the part of Israel and John, but it showed their strong desire to remain residents of Plaistow. Their petition met with no success, but they apparently continued their church attendance in Plaistow. They are listed in the Atkinson town records in 1768, as excused from payment of ministerial tax, provided a corresponding tax was paid in Plaistow. Soon afterward, however, it is assumed that Israel's family transferred their interest to the new community, as their son John promptly became active in the town affairs of Atkinson. In 1769, a church was erected, a cemetery was laid out in the new town, and the church was settled with its first pastor in 1772.

About the time of the formation of the new town of Atkinson, it would seem that Israel sold or transferred his property holdings to his son John. No records of such transfer can be located, but susequent sales of property by John would indicate this to be the case, and the final sale of the farm in Atkinson in 1782, reveals the signature of both John and Israel. On January 1, 1776 Israel's wife, Marcy (Martha), died at the age of 74, and she would undoubtedly have been buried in the new cemetery in Atkinson established in 1772, though no stone can be found to identify the grave. Israel married for a second time on October 31, 1776, Mary Whitaker, he being 72 years of age at that time. In 1778 he was admitted to membership (No. 38) in the Congregational Church of Atkinson.

When the call came on April 19, 1775, for volunteers to fight the "redcoats", the town of Atkinson proudly sent almost every able-bodied man to join the Patriots at Concord. Israel's son John had already served the military and had become a Lieutenant in the State forces. His subsequent activity in the Revolution are recounted in Chapter V. Son Joshua also volunteered at the outbreak of the war and served as a private in Captain Timothy Eaton's Company in the Massachusetts line. He was granted 100 acres of "bounty land" in Stanley, New York, for his military service in the Revolution. No information has been found of the activity of Israel's son, Asa, who was 35 years of age

at this time. It is possible that he died young, or moved earlier to another state, as no records of his marriage, or of the birth of children to Asa have been located.

On March 13, 1782, at the age of 78, Israel sold his remaining interest in his farm to Eliphalet Knight, the deed to the property consisting of 56 1/2 acres, also being signed by his wife, Mary, and his son John. John moved with his family to Derryfield, New Hampshire at that time, and it is uncertain whether Israel and Mary accompanied them. No further records of them have been found in either Atkinson or Derryfield. Neither his grave nor that of his wife have been located, and it is not known the date of death of either Israel, or of his second wife Mary.

Children of Israel Webster[4] and Marcy Bond.

JOHN[5] (Jr), born in Haverhill October 14, 1730, being the fifth generation of the direct line being followed. Further details of his life are given in Chapter V.

JOSHUA, born in Haverhill December 22, 1732. Baptized in North Parish Church January 7, 1732-33. Volunteered for service in the Revolution on April 19, 1775. Received 100 acres of "bounty Land" in Stanley, New York for his services. Died in 1825, and buried near Stanley, New York.

REBECKAH, born in Haverhill November 10, 1735. Baptized in North Parish Church November 23, 1735. Married in Haverhill July 22, 1756 Thomas Whitaker. Their children were:

Martha, born in Atkinson, November 4, 1757

Nathan, born in Atkinson, April 6, 1761

Asa, born in Atkinson, March 7, 1764

Rebecca, born in Atkinson, June 14,1767

Samuel, born in Atkinson, March 13,1770

Israel, born in Atkinson, February 14,1772

Sarah, born in Atkinson, July 27,1777

MARTHA, born in Haverhill April 23, 1738. Baptized in North Parish Church April 23, 1738.

ASA, born in Haverhill February 9, 1739-40. Baptized in North Parish Church March 2, 1740. There is no record of his marriage or of children in the Vital Records of New Hampshire, and no record of being head of a family in the 1790 Census for any New England State, or New York State. He may have died young.

(MAJOR) JOHN WEBSTER[5] 1730-1827

Chapter V

PHEBE HASELTINE 1733-1812

JOHN WEBSTER[5] was born in North Parish, Haverhill on October 14, 1730, the first child and son of Israel Webster[4] and Marcy Bond. He was brought up as a child in the rugged pioneer life, since his parents had moved only a short time before his birth to virgin land just to the north of what is now the Massachusetts state line. It was the common practice of that time to attach the term "junior" to the name of the younger of two men of the same name in the community. When the older of the two died, or removed elsewhere, the younger then dropped the "junior" and the term might then be applied to a still younger man of the same given name in the community.

The name of John Webster had become exceedingly common in the northeastern part of Massachusetts by its frequent use in the many branches of the family of the original immigrant ancestor, John Webster[1] of Ipswich. In North Parish, Haverhill, which became Plaistow, New Hampshire in 1749, at least seven were known of that name during the period from 1730 to 1782, which made specific identification of individuals difficult. For future reference we list here, in order of seniority, those known by that name and the use of the term "junior" as applied to these individuals during this period.

1. John Webster[3], born 1668 in Haverhill, an early inhabitant of North Parish, whose life has been described in Chapter III. He died in 1742 and it is probable that he was never called "junior" while residing in North Parish.

2. John Webster, born 1703, an early inhabitant of North Parish, Haverhill, and a nephew of John Webster (1.

above), through his brother Steven Webster and Mary Cook. He had five children born in North Parish from 1738 to 1749. He would have been junior to John[3] (1. above), but so far as is known, was never called "junior". It is thought that he resided on the Massachusetts side of the province line established in 1741, and when the Town of Plaistow was incorporated in 1749, his name did not appear in town or church records of the new community.

3. John Webster, born in Salisbury, Massachusetts in 1709, was an original settler of North Parish, and later a selectman of Plaistow. He was the son of John Webster and Sarah Greeley, son of John Webster and Briget Huggins, son of John Webster and Anna Batt, son of John Webster[1] and Mary Shatswell, the original emigrant ancestors. This John Webster married Hannah Haines and had eight children in North Parish from 1728 to 1749. He was called "junior" until 1749 when Plaistow was incorporated, and when John Webster (2. above), who had been his senior, was no longer of the same community. It is possible that he continued to use the term "junior" a short time longer, but certainly not after 1757 when John Webster[5] (4. below) who was younger, was married, and became known as John Webster "junior" of Plaistow. In 1764 he was referred to as Captain John Webster, and later as John Webster "Esquire" of Atkinson.

4. John Webster[5] 1730-1827, described in this chapter, born in North Parish in 1730, was a grandson of John Webster[3] (1. above). He appears to have acquired the term "junior" sometime between 1749 and 1757, possibly in 1751 when he gained his majority. He retained the "junior" until about 1770. In 1772 he was referred to as "Lieut" John Webster and following 1776, as "Major" John Webster.

5. John Webster, born North Parish in 1738, son of John Webster (2. above). It is thought that following 1749

he was considered a resident of Haverhill, and no longer to be confused with other John Websters of Plaistow.

6. John Webster, born in Plaistow in 1766, son of Jonathan Webster and grandson of John Webster (3. above). By the time he reached his majority in 1787, it is probable that no others of that name were residing in the community, and he may never have used the term "junior".

7. John Webster, born in Atkinson (previously Plaistow) in 1768, son of John Webster (4. above). He was baptized as "John" son of John Jr. and Phebe Webster. He moved to Derryfield with his father at age of 14 and became known as John Webster Jr. in Derryfield.

Little is known of the boyhood of John Webster[5] until April 19, 1757, when, in North Parish Cuurch, then lying in the newly established Town of Plaistow, New Hampshire, there was recorded the marriage of John Webster Junior of Plaistow, to Phebe Haseltine. The lineage of Phebe is outlined on page A and continued on pages A3 and A4 of the genealogical appendix, being traced on her father's side to Robert and Ann Haseltine, original founders of Bradford, Massachusetts in 1649, and earlier of Rowley Massachusetts, and on her mother's side to William and Elizabeth Simons, who came from England and settled in Charlestown, Mass. in 1639.

Records of the North Parish Church show the baptism of John Webster Jr. and Phebe Haseltine, as adults on September 19,1762, the same day as the baptism of their first son Israel. In a list of adult residents of Plaistow in 1764, John's name appears next to that of his father Israel, indicating that they were members of the same household, or possibly next door neighbors. In 1767, when a large group of the residents of the Western section of Plaistow, petitioned for separation, John and Israel, then residing on what is now known as "Sawyer Avenue", joined with a minority group opposing the action, and when the separate town charter of Atkinson was granted in August of that year, they joined a

still smaller group in a petition to be re-annexed to Plaistow. Thus it appears that John and Israel, because of their proximity to the meeting house, (North Parish Congregational Church) at Plaistow, and because of their interest and devotion to the Church, continued their attendance and membership there for some time. In the town records of Atkinson, in 1768, a small group, including John and Israel, were voted excused from paying for ministerial support, providing the corresponding tax was paid in Plaistow. A request for the same privilege in 1769 was denied.

The First Congregational Church of Atkinson was founded in 1772, worship services being previously held in private homes. It was not until June 11, 1780 that John and Phebe were admitted to membership there, being listed as No. 40 and 41 on the official roster of the church. During the early organizational period of the Town of Atkinson, nevertheless, John took an active interest in its affairs. He was chosen a selectman in 1769, serving one year. He became a Lieutenant in the State Militia, and as such he was elected Town Constable in 1772. In 1774 and 1775, he was again elected selectman, and served on a committee to consider early proposals for American Independance, and later on a committee to determine rules governing pay for Militia men.

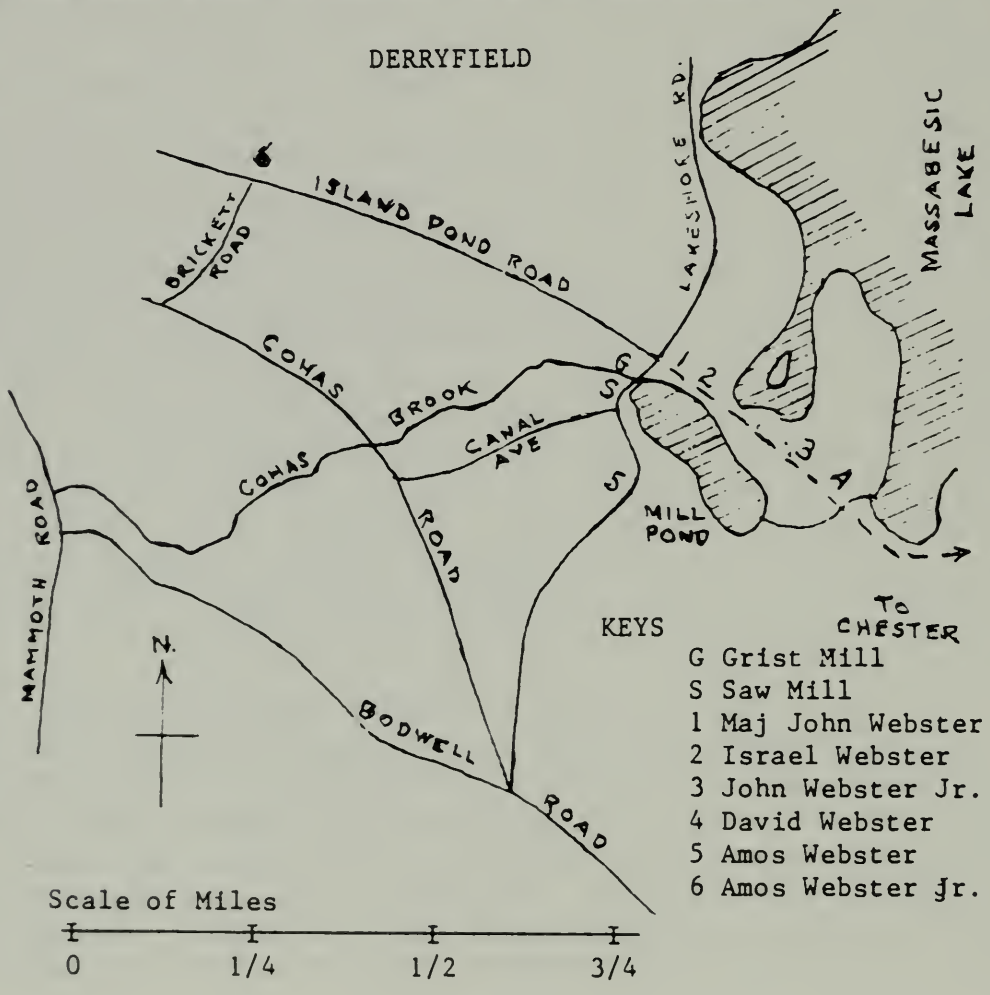
When actual hostilities of the American Revolution broke out with the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, John Webster immediately entered the service of the Continental Army. On May 16, 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the early provisional Congress meeting in Exeter, New Hampshire, to establish a temporary state government, after the King's governor had fled the Royal Colony of New Hampshire. "Lieut" John Webster was appointed second Major in the fourth regiment under Colonel Josiah Bartlett, by resolution of the provisional Congress on August 24, 1775, and served in many engagements in New England and New York State in the Division commanded by Major General John Stark. On March 6, 1776, he was chosen to serve on a committee to determine proportionate pay for soldiers serving in the Continental Army, or provincial forces, and in 1777, was delegated to a committee to secure new enlistments.

It would appear that by 1780, if not before, Major John Webster's military service was completed. In that year he was voted one of the surveyors of highways in Atkinson, having charge of the maintenance of certain roads. On December 24, 1781 he was chosen a member of an important town committee to consider the new proposed Constitution of the United States. The report of the Committee is fully recorded in the books of the Town Clerk of Atkinson, New Hampshire under the date of January 14, 1782.

Sometime after his marriage in 1757, John Webster had apparently acquired land adjacent to his father's, as later sales of land on what is now called "Sawyer Avenue", are recorded in his name, and that of his wife Phebe. In 1771 he purchased 40 acres in Derryfield, New Hampshire, next to property of John Stark, then a captain in the State Militia. He apparently did not make use of the land there at that time, and it was resold in 1784 to the family of the original owner. However, on March 11, 1782, he purchased from John Sheldon, in Derryfield, a tract of 200 acres on the southern shore of Lake Massabesic. It seems probable that the purchase in Derryfield was influenced by the residence there of John Stark, then a Major General, with whom the Major had been closely associated during the war. Two days following the purchase, there is recorded the sale in Atkinson, of the 56 1/2 acre farm he jointly owned with his father, to Eliphalet Knight. On the same day he sold 13 1/2 acres of adjacent land which he owned in his own name to Jeremiah Poor, A week later he sold 20 acres by Island Pond to Jonathan Emerson. His sale of property in Atkinson being completed, Major John Webster moved with his family and settled in Derryfield.

On June 27, 1783, the Major purchased 37 1/2 acres of addiitonal adjacent land from Joseph Simomds. The new purchases included a saw mill and a grist mill at the site on Great Cohas Brook where, in 1742, John McMurphy and his son Alexander had originally built a dam with some idea that iron ore might be mined in this vicinity. The location of the mills can still be identified at the junction of what are now called Island Pond and Lakeshore Roads. In 1874, the area was

purchased by the City of Manchester for the control of the city water supply. All buildings were removed, and the old road to Chester, which had continued on from this point, joining what is now known as Rattlesnake Hill Road in Auburn, was closed. However, on the shore of the mill pond created by the new dam built by the city, there has been erected a large 48" mill stone, presumably a relic of the old grist mill. Apparently the grist mill and the home of Major John were on the north side of the dam, and the saw mill was on the south side. The original farms, extending from the old road up to the shore line of Lake Massabesic, which, for many years, were the sole means of support for several of the Webster families have since reverted to wild overgrowth,



The settlement of Derryfield had been established in 1719 when a group of Scotch-Irish settlers obtained from John Wheelwright, grandson of the founder of Exeter, New Hampshire, a deed to a tract of land ten miles square, in what was then known as "Chestnut Country". They established themselves in a section surrounding what became the "Old Center" of Manchester, designating the settlement by the name of "Derryfield". A meeting house is known to have been built about 1736 near the old burial ground on Young St. off Somerville St., known as "FOREST" Cemetery. Growth of the community was extremely slow, however, and it was not until 1751 that a charter was granted to Derryfield, incorporating additional lands, parts of Londonderry, and Chester, as well as old "Harrytown", a small settlement along the banks of the Merrimack River. A new meeting house was built in 1759, and the location of this structure is now marked by a tablet at the old "Center" burial ground on Mammoth Road, this being recognized as the site of the first meeting house of the incorporated town of Derryfield.

Growth of the new town continued at a slow pace, and as late as 1775, at the opening of the American Revolution, there were only 36 men then residing in Derryfield able to bear arms. No industrial activity is known to have existed around the present center of Manchester until the early years of the next century, although a beginning was made in 1794 on the construction of the "Blodgett Canal" around the falls in the Merrimack River. It is written that, following the Revolution, a new policy, more liberal toward education and public services, was inaugurated, which resulted in the establishment of an adequate school system and other civic improvements, and this was the beginning of the programs which resulted in the great City of Manchester, New Hampshire.

It was just at this time (1782), that Major John Webster moved with his family into the community, and it is quite possible that he may have played an important part in that development, as it was not long before he was actively engaged in Town affairs. At the annual town meeting in March

1783, he was elected selectman, which office he refused, probably because of his preoccupation with settling in his new location. However, he served on a committee to provide materials and labor to repair the meeting house, and in September of that year, served on a committee with General Stark to consider the proposed plan of government for the State of New Hampshire. In 1795, after his purchase of the additional land from John Symonds, he was listed seventh highest taxpayer in the town.

Major Webster served as selectman from 1788 to 1793, and was named repeatedly to many town committees. In 1790 he was elected town "counter" or treasurer. In the census of 1790, he was listed as head of a family consisting of four males over 16 years of age, one male under 16, and two females. This accurately accounts for the family shown on a subsequent page in this chapter. The Major, with his sons Israel, David, and John Jr. represented the four males over 16; his son Amos age 14, being the one male under 16, and his wife Phebe, and daughter Hannah representing the two females.

In 1791, serving on a town committee to raise money for the repair of the meeting house by an auction sale of the "pew-ground", Major John bid second highest for the privilege of choosing location No. 14 in the meeting house. He also purchased an additional location, probably to help complete the sale, thus testifying anew, his keen interest and devotion to his church. He continued to serve the town on various committees and on several occasions was chosen moderator of town meetings. On August 9, 1793, at a joint meeting with the neighboring town of Litchfield, he was elected as the first representative for the combined district to the new State Legislature. In 1795, he again served as Town Treasurer, and singularly, this was the last year in which the English monetary system was used in the town, as all taxes and valuations in the town records thereafter, are stated in dollars and cents, rather than in pounds, shillings, and pence.

In the town inventory of 1796, the first year in which details of inventory are shown, Major Webster is recorded the owner of 2 oxen, 4 cows, 2 acres of tillage land, 2 acres of mowing land, 2 mills, and wild land valued at $40. It would appear that the Major himself operated the grist mill, located on the north bank of Great Cohas Brook, and his eldest son Israel, who was annually elected one of the town surveyors of lumber, operated the saw mill on the south bank. Undoubtedly both mills operated by water power supplied by the brook.

In 1798, Major John was appointed to a committee to determine the location of three new schoolhouses, and one of these, called "Freedom Schoolhouse", was erected on land adjacent to his property. A list of taxes assessed for the construction of these schoolhouses shows the Major as the eighth largest taxpayer. Following that date, Major John, at the age of 68, apparently retired from active public life, as no further references can be found in the town records of his activity, His interest in the two mills was taken over by his son Israel in 1799. On August 26, 1806 he sold 150 acres of his land, including the two mill sites, to Israel, and 50 acres to his son David. In 1807 he sold his last remaining property of 60 acres to John Proctor. In the census of 1810 the Major is shown as head of a family with a listing of only himself (age 80) and his wife (age 77). The Census of 1820 lists the Major's oldest son Israel, as a family head, including 3 males over 44 years of age. One of these would be Israel himself (age 58), another would likely be the Major, (age 90). The third might be hired help.

The Major typified the words of the old ballad which relates that "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away", for after a long and useful public life, he faded into an obscure old age. His place in public affairs was filled to a large degree by his eldest son Israel, who served many terms as a selectman, and was quite prominent in civic affairs. The Major's wife, Phebe, who was three years his junior, died in 1812 at the age of 79, but he lived on 15 more years. He died in 1827 at the unusual age of 97, a

contemporary nonagenarian with his lifelong friend General John Stark. In a burial ground, known as the "CENTER" cemetery on Mammoth Road, can be found the graves of his oldest son Israel Webster and grandson Joshua, (Israel's son), and grandson Charles, (Amos's son), In the "HUSE YARD" cemetery on Bodwell Road are the graves of grand-daughter, Phebe (Corning), and grandson, John Goffe Webster, (children of son Amos), In the "MERRILL" cemetery on South Willow St., is the grave of grandson, Capt. Amos Webster (son of son Amos). However, no sign of the graves of Major John or his wife Phebe can be located in any one of these burial grounds. The records of these old cemeteries were lost in a fire which destroyed the Manchester City Hall.

In 1888, one Sebastian S. Griffin, of Auburn, N H., in writing a series of articles concerning little known, but important figures in the history of Manchester, N H., picked Major John Webster as one of his subjects. This article was published in the Manchester Union on December 11, 1888, and was reprinted in Volume III, 1902-03 of the records of the Manchester Historical Associatiom as follows:

MAJOR JOHN WEBSTER

"Among many obscure individuals whose names are not inscribed on marble tablets, or placed conspicuously in the archives of State, the name of Major John Webster should occupy a prominent position. Israel Webster, the father of John came to this country from England° and settled in the town of Atkinson where John was born in the year 1736°. Inured to the privations and hardships of a

°NOTE: This is most certainly an error, possibly due to incorrect recollection of earlier statements of ancestors. Vital Statistics of Haverhill, Massachusetts show the record of the birth of Israel, son of John and Triphena Locke on November 16, 1704, and only one of this name appears in the early records of Haverhill, or in North Parish. The records of the North Parish Church show the birth of John to Israel and Marcy Bond on January 15, 1729-30.

pioneer life, in his early manhood, having seen service in the French and Indian Wars, he was well fitted for those arduous duties which developed upon him afterwards during the American Revolution. As it would be impossible in the brief space allotted me to give an extended account of our hero, however, if I should succeed in calling the attention of any person to a more complete explanation of a character so full of the love of liberty or should refresh the memory of a generation who have almost passed away, and who was personally conversant with Mr. Webster, then indeed, this slight epitome may not prove wholly in vain,

"When the news reached Atkinson of the advance of the British to Concord, Mr. Webster was at work in his field plowing. Unlike the noble Cincinnatus, who left his plow at rest in the furrow, he said to his eldest son, a youth of 13 years, "Israel, you take the handle of the plow", and to his next youngest son David, "you take the goad and drive the oxen, I must go, for my country calls me". Mr Webster went to the house and informed his wife of the resolution, who immediately furnished him with a knapsack, and filled it with provisions, and other articles he would want, and then he started for Boston with some of his townsmen, and reported for duty. Many outrages were committed by the British soldiers upon the defenseless inhabitants which he witnessed, and years afterwards he would relate to his friends and those about him, how his blood boiled in his veins for vengeance against such atrocious acts of the enemy.

"Mr. Webster continued for a short period near Boston, when he returned home to enlist men for the American army. He was a Lieutenant in a company of militia in his native town, commanded by Captain Poor, who was a Tory, and would not call his company together. But Lieutenant Webster took the responsibility upon himself, and enlisted many soldiers for the war. He was in the Battle of Bunker Hil under General Stark and occupied a prominent position. He was on terms of intimacy with the

General, who put much confidence in him, and entrusted him with many important commissions. He was also at the Battle of Bennington with his company in 1777, and rendered efficient service; was offered a commission by Congress, but on account of his family affairs, he could not accept it. In all the campaigns against General Burgoyne he took an active part, and witnessed his surrender at Saratoga, and was present when Burgoyne delivered his sword to the American General. In after years he often related the incident that the tears ran down the cheeks of the haughty Briton on that occasion.

"Major Webster was with our army in its encampment in New Jersey when the soldiers suffered so much from the inclemency of the weather and endured many privations, and witnessed many trying scenes which never faded from his memory. He participated in many of the battles in that region. Near the close of the war, or in 1782, Major Webster bought in Derryfield, or what is now Manchester, some land and mill privileges since known as the Webster mill, on the outlet of Lake Massabesic, but a short distance from the present pumping station of the Manchester water works. Here he lived many years surrounded by his children and grandchildren. Some of his descendants of the fourth generation served their country in the late rebellion and gave their lives as a sacrifice on our country's altar for liberty. As Major Webster lived but a short distance from Gereral Stark and in the same Town, they often exchanged visits with each other, and related the scenes through which they passed; of the hair breadth escapes and privations, interspersed with annecdotes full of mirth

"Major Webster was a kind, genial Christian gentleman. Like one of old, he erected an altar where he went three times a day and offered his prayers to Almighty God. This altar was under some large trees near his residence, and for many years when the weather would permit, he was seen to go and offer his petitions. Major Webster lived to be a nonagenarian and died in the year 1827, aged 91 years°.

"In one of the suburban cemeteries of the City of Manchester may be seen the grave of the departed hero, beneath the humble mound covered with grass he rests. If the name of Major Webster is not inscribed on monumental shaft or obelisk, still the principle he espoused will be handed down in history in all coming time, and we should do honor to all those worthy heroes by remembering their noble deeds."

Children of Major John Webster[5] and Phebe Haseltine

ISRAEL, born in Plaistow, N. H. August 10, 1762, baptized in North Parish Church September 19, 1762. He moved to Derryfield, N. H. in 1782 and resided there in a home next to his father, Major John Webster, until 1806. At that time he acquired the mills and 150 acres on the north side of the road to Chester from his father, (land now restricted by the City of Manchester). He married 1st, on Mar 6, 1794 Rebeccah Perham, born Dec 27, 1777, died September 13, 1818, and 2nd, Feb 27, 1821 Hannah Russell, born 1771, died Oct 28, 1854. He was active in town affairs beginning about 1800, being a selectman 1800-1803, 1811, and 1814-1815. He died in Manchester Mar. 8, 1846, and was buried in the "Center" cemetery. Children, all by his first wife, were:

John P., born in Manchester November 4, 1795. Married 1st, Sep 10, 1818 Asenath Emerson, 2nd, Sally Griffin born 1797. Resided Sparta, Wisconsin. Had at least three children:

- Ednor J. born 1831.
- Eunice P. born 1836.
- Asenath born 1838 Died Oct 8, 1849.

Joshua, born in Manchester May 20, 1797, resided Auburn N.H. Married Jan 18, 1831 Betsy Underhill, who died Apr 15, 1863, He died Oct 4, 1856, buried in CENTER cemetery. Their children were:

- George H. born Nov 1832 died Feb 8, 1835.
- Hannah B. born Aug 1836 died Sep 12, 1842.
- George B. born Nov 1851 died Jan 3, 1863.

Sarah, born in Manchester Mar 23, 1799. Married Jonathan Dickey, resided Chester, N. H. He died Feb 5, 1885. They had at least one child:

Lydia, who married George W. Chase.

Betsy, born in Manchester May 3, 1801, resided Manchester, N. H.

Rebecca, born in Manchester Aug 12, 1803. Married Edward Procter, resided Manchester, N. H.

Israel (Jr), born in Manchester Jan 16, 1805-06 resided Manchester, N. H. Married 1st, Apr 1828 Catherine Folson, born 1807, died Mar 11, 1847. Married 2nd, Oct 29, 1847 Jane Pinkerton Blaisdell, born Dec 1804, died Mar 18, 1872. Married 3rd, Louise Cushman Coff. He died July 6, 1885, buried in HUSE YARD, Bodwell Road. Their children were:

William H. born about 1833.
Susan born about 1837.
James born Feb, 1839, died Sept 27,1841.
Hannah born about 1843.
John W. born about 1846.

James M., born in Manchester Apr 22, 1808 resided in Manchester, N. H. Married Sep 10, 1835 Roxanna H. Bailey, born 1813, died 1881. He died Oct 15, 1889, buried Huse Yard Bodwell Road. Their children were:

Lenora born 1836, living 1850.
Lydia K. born 1838, died 1842
George D. born 1840, died 1841.
Sarah F. born 1842.
John S. born 1845. Married Jan 12, 1870 Anna E Moody.

Ellen R. born 1846, died 1846.
Nahum Adam born 1847, married Clara M Wright. He died Oct 4, 1875, buried in HUSE YARD. Their only child was Frank O. born 1875, died 1876.
Lois O. born 1849.
J. Oscar born 1852, died 1933
Ellen A. born 1855. Married Oct. 17, 1878 William G. Simons. Had at least one child:
Leon M.Simons.

Phebe, born in Manchester Oct 20, 1810. Married Oct 28, 1834 William Dickey, resided North Weare, N. H.

Amos C., born in Manchester Feb 10, 1813. Married 1st, Dec 30, 1844 Harriet Hibbard, born 1818 died Nov 6, 1856. 2nd, Apr 27, 1857 Elizabeth K. Whittaker, born 1820 died 1888, resided Londonderry, N. H. He died July 11, 1895, and was buried in HUSE YARD, Bodwell Road. Had at least 3 Children:
Lizzie K. born 1856.
Hattie L. born June 19, 1859, died 1905.
Sidney A. born Aug 2, 1861.

Susanna, born in Manchester Oct 29, 1815. Married Lyman Andrews, resided Amherst, N. H.

Reuben, born in Manchester Aug 23, 1818 resided Concord, N. H.

DAVID, born in Plaistow, N. H. July 27, 1764, baptized in North Parish Church Nov 10, 1765, Moved to Derryfield in 1782 and resided with father until

1787 when he was taxed for property of his own, operating a small farming enterprise at that time. In 1806, he acquired 50 acres of his father's property on the south side of the road to Chester. He was married Oct 20, 1791 to Mary Amey. They had at least two children born before 1810.

JOHN (Jr.), born in Atkinson, N. H., baptized in North Parish Church October 16, 1768. Moved to Derryfield in 1782 and resided with parents until 1789, when he was taxed separately for property of his own. He acquired 156 acres from Anna Page in 1805 on Island Pond Road, immediately west of Lake Shore Road and developed a sizable farming operation there. He married Anna, and had at least 4 children.

HANNAH, born in Atkinson N. H., baptized in North Parish Church April 22, 1770. Moved with parents to Derryfield in 1782. She was living 1835.

AMOS[6], born in Atkinson June 17, 1776, being the sixth generation of the line being followed. Further details of his life are given in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER 6

AMOS WEBSTER[6] 1776-1829

BETHIA DECOSTA 1777-1870

AMOS WEBSTER[6] was born June 17, 1776 in Atkinson, New Hampshire, the fourth son and fifth child of John Webster[5] and Phebe Haseltine. He was less than six years of age when his family moved to Derryfield, New Hampshire, where, on the shore of Lake Massabesic, they made their home at the site of the old McMurphy Mill. His schooling was undoubtedly rather meager, as the first schoolhouse in Derryfield was not erected until 1795, when Amos was 19 years of age. Previous to this time, a public school-master had held school sessions in various designated private dwellings. Amos was married at a young age to Bethia DeCosta, sometimes referred to as "Bertha", who was born in New Hampshire in March 1777, daughter of Eben DeCoster, who fought in the French and Indian Wars. All efforts to determine her further ancestry have yielded little information.

Ebenezer, the first child of Amos and Bethia, was born in 1796, when Amos was only 20 and Bethia only 19. This was the first of a rather large family of eleven children who are recounted in subsequent pages of this chapter. The only public office held by Amos, was that of highway surveyor in 1797 and again in 1803, when he had charge of the maintenance of certain roads and highways in the vicinity of his home, near that of his father.

It was during this period that the industrial development of the present City of Manchester had its beginning. In 1794, Samuel Blodgett had begun the construction of the famous canal which by-passed the Amoskeag Falls, opposite what is now the business section of the City. Upon its completion in 1807, water transportation to and from the city became possible, opening the way to the establishment of commerce. The first manufacturing mill other than for

lumber or flour, was erected in 1809, and this enterprise, after passing through several hands, and with subsequent additions, became the basis for the incorporation in 1831 of the great Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, important in the textile industry for over 150 years.

In the year 1800, the name of Derryfield was changed to Manchester in honor of Samuel Blodgett, builder of the canal, who had predicted that the community would some day be the American counterpart of the great industrial city of that name in England. With the establishment of industry on the banks of the new canal, most of the following development of Manchester took place in the section now known as the business center of the city. Growth, however, was still slow as indicated by the following census figures of Manchester N.H.:

1775	Derryfield-	285 Inhabitants.
1790	Derryfield-	362 Inhabitants.
1800	Derryfield-	557 Inhabitants.
1810	Manchester-	615 Inhabitants.
1820	Manchester-	761 Inhabitants.
1830	Manchester-	887 inhabitants.

Amos became a farmer, being assessed for live stock in his own right at the age of 21, and for real estate as early as 1800 when he was 24. In the Census of 1800 he was listed as head of a family, with 3 children under age 10, indicating that he probably had a home of his own at that time. In 1807, he purchased an 80 acre farm from Moses Merrill, south of the original site of Major Webster's property, and here he made his home for a number of years. It appears that he had also operated a fishing enterprise, as on September 15, 1812, a sale is recorded to his elder brother Israel, of all right and claim to a certain "Seine place" in the Merrimack River, and "right and title to a seine boat and all other fishing apparatus there used". His farming operations seem to have been rather limited, as he sold his remainig property in 1813 to Dudley Porter.

Following the year 1812, no records can be found of Amos Webster being taxed for livestock or property, and the coincidence of this date with the war of 1812, lends considerable credence to verbal statements handed down, that ancestors of the Webster family had fought in that war. At that time it was legal for one who was drafted for armed service to hire, or pay a lump sum, to another person to take his place. It may be possible that Amos served in place of another under this arrangement, or being the youngest son of a distinguished Major of the Revolution, he may have been inspired to volunteer. No records can be found showing the names of draftees or enlistments from Manchester for service in the war of 1812, and it now appears impossible to determine under what circumstances Amos may have served his country at this time, but the fact of service seems quite certain. Following the war, Amos continued his residence in school district No. 4 in Manchester, where his brothers and father were settled, this area becoming known as "Webster's Mills" because of the prominence of the family and the mills in the community at that time.

Amos appears to have worked as a laborer for the balance of his life, or possibly he may have suffered ill health and was unable to work for a number of years, as he died in 1829 at the early age of 53. He was survived for many years by his wife Bethia. She was listed in the census of 1860 as living with her oldest son, Ebenezer. Her death in 1870 at the venerable age of 93 is recorded in the census of that year, having resided with family No 657. While the graves of a number of their contemporary family members are located in the "Huse Yard" Cemetary on Bodwell Road, the graves of Amos and Bethia cannot be found at this time. It is possible that the poor circumstances surrounding their later life precluded the cost of a permanent stone to mark their graves.

Children of Amos Webster[6] and Bethia DeCosta

EBENEZER, born in Derryfield September 22, 1796. In 1824 he purchased a 40 acre farm north of Long Pond, just over the line in Chester, a section now known as Auburn. This was supplemented by 50 acres of adjacent land acquired from the City of Manchester, but these were soon resold to his younger brother Amos Webster Jr. He was a registered voter in Manchester in 1845. He married Evalina H. born 1820 in South Boston, Massachusetts. The Census of 1860 shows him as head of a family, age 63, with his wife Evalina, age 40, and mother, Bethia, age 83, living with him at that time. He died Sepember 6, 1879, and his wife died January 20 1894, apparently without children.

PHEBE, born in Derryfield June 5, 1798. Married December 28, 1825 George Corning. Died January 17, 1849, and buried in the Old Huse Yard on Bodwell Road.

JOHN GOFFE, born in Derryfield May 7, 1800. He was a charter member of the First Methodist Church in Old Derryfield. He acquired a number of farms near to the original Major John Webster's land between 1827 and 1847, and became a very well known, and successful farmer in Derryfield. He married Mary Huse, born April 18, 1804, died June 3, 1892. He died March 22, 1885, and was buried in the Old Huse Yard on Bodwell Road. Their children were:

Joanne Huse (adopted), born about 1824. Married June 18, 1848, Joseph Philbrick Webster (see below).

Isaac, born in Derryfield April 17, 1832, died March 18, 1917 unmarried. Buried in Old Huse Yard, Bodwell Road

Mary, born in Derryfield about 1843.

AMOS[7], (Jr.) born in Derryfield March 24, 1802, being the seventh generation of the direct line being followed. Further details of his life are given in Chapter VII.

ELIZABETH, born in Derryfield April 2, 1804 died 1806.

BERTHA, born in Derryfield 1806. married 1st Samuel Giles, and 2nd James Wiley.

REBECCA, born in Derryfield 1809. Married July 9, 1831 Franklin Webster born 1801, died 1885. She died August 31, 1884, Their children were:

Sarah born 1831, (died young?).
Elizabeth P. born 1831. Married July 4, 1859 Albert C. Chase.
Sylvester F. born 1833, Died September 18 1900
Luther L. born 1835.
Mary A. born 1837. Married August 29, 1869 Joseph H. Harris.
Charles born 1841.
Martha, born 1846. Married 1864 Wallace Gaskell.
Jonathan T. born 1850.
May E. born 1854.
Ada born 1856.

NATHANIEL, born in Manchester 1810. Married Martha A Corning born 1815 He was a farmer and a voter in Manchester in 1845. He died December 2, 1862 in the civil war in the New Hampshire Regiment. Their children were:

Susan E. born about 1837. Died Sept. 8, 1855
Cassius C. born Oct 10, 1839. Died Oct 12 1897
Abbie P. born Oct 12, 1840. Died May 19, 1868
Eliza J. born about 1843.
Abel P. E. later called Plummer C, born about 1845.
Ellen M, born about 1848.
Phebe A. born about 1851.
Josephine D. born about 1855.

CHARLES, born in Manchester 1812, a voter in Manchester 1845. Married Eliza J. The Census of 1850 shows his occupation as "Boatman". A gravestone in the "Center" cemetery, legible in 1953, but no longer legible, reads "Capt" Charles Webster, died in service September 21, 1850. Had 2 children:

George W. born 1847.
Charles H. born 1849.

JUDITH, born in Manchester, April, 1814. Married October 13, 1836 Daniel Corning born November 1803. she died October 8, 1879, he died January 13, 1883. She was buried in the Old Huse Yard, Bodwell Road.

JOSEPH PHILBRICK, born in Manchester March 22, 1819. Married June 18, 1848 Joanne Huse, the adopted daughter of his brother John Goffe Webster. He was an acomplished musician, a public concertist in voice, and later a prominent composer. He wrote many hymns and ballads, among nearly 1000 songs the most famous was the hymn "In The Sweet By and By". He died January 18,1875 in Elkhorn, Wisconsin. For photograph and biography see Vol 19, page 428 of the National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Their children were:

Joseph H.
Louis B.
Frederick Huse
Mary H.

(CAPT) AMOS WEBSTER (Jr)[7] 1802-1885

Chapter VII

SALLY WESTON 1800-1881

AMOS WEBSTER[7] was born in Derryfield, New Hampshire, March 20, 1802, the fifth child and second son of Amos Webster[6] and Bethia DeCosta. Bearing the same name as his father, he was known as Amos "Junior" until the latter's death in 1829. Amos Junior is first listed in the town records of Manchester in the year 1823, being assessed a poll tax that year when he gained his majority. On March 20,1828, he bought a small farm of about 70 acres on the shore of Lake Massabesic, from his oldest brother Ebenezer, and operated a rather small farming enterprise there until 1838, when he sold out to his brother, John Goffe Webster. He then engaged in work as a laborer for a time, or possibly operated one of his brother's farms. In 1834, he served the Town as one of the duly elected highway surveyors.

Amos was enlisted in the New Hampshire State Militia, and on January 26, 1827, was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the sixth Company of Infantry in the Ninth Regiment. The original certificate of this commisssion is still preserved. Also at hand is a receipt of one Captain Nathaniel Merrill Jr. dated April 8, 1830, showing the receipt by him of the papers and property of the Militia Company by "Captain" Amos Webster, indicating the latter's advancement to the rank of Captain sometime before that date.

On September 24,1829, Amos married Sally Weston of Manchester, New Hampshire. She had been born in Reading, Massachusetts on October 22, 1800, but shortly moved to Manchester with her parents, Amos and Polly (Flint) Weston. Her ancestry is shown on page A and continued on pages A-9, A-10, and A-11 of the genealogical appendix, being traced on her father's side to the original emigrant ancestor John Wesson, who aided in establishing the colony at Weymouth,

Massachusetts in 1628. Sally's brother, Amos Weston Jr, was the father of the Honorable James A. Weston, Mayor of the City of Manchester 1869-1871, and 1873-1875, and twice Governor of the State of New Hampshire in 1871 and 1874, thus making Sally the aunt of the Governor.

The real growth of the City of Manchester began in 1837, when, after the merging of several independant mill properties with the Amoskeag Company, an intensive development took place in the industrial activity of the City. The Amoskeag Company laid out the site of the present business center, and sold lots for dwellings and business establishments. By the year 1840, the population had grown to 3325, and the keen rivalry between the old "Center" and the new Town broke out into an intensive feud. In the town meetinmg of March of that year, a full set of candidates for office was submitted from each section, and thirty constables were chosen to keep order at the meeting. The new Town faction won the election, and thereafter maintained control of town affairs without further serious contention. The site of the town meetings was moved to a hall in the new downtown section, and a city charter was obtained in August, 1846. The population in that year had grown to over 10,000.

In May, 1848, Amos purchased another farm of about 95 acres, and resumed farming operations on his own. In the Census of 1850, Amos Webster was listed as head of a family with his wife Sally, and the five then living children: Ignatious, the oldest son, age 18 years, was listed as a laborer. In the following Census in 1860, Amos was listed as a farmer with real estate valued at $6,000.00, and personal property valued at $1,200.00, an estate of appreciable value for that period, and indicating considerable success by Amos during the preceding period. His elder son, Ignatius, aged 28, was then residing with him, as well as his youngest son, Justus, aged 20, both being listed as farmers. His other son Henry Kingman, aged 25, had at that time moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and was working for Messrs. Davis and Taylor in the grist mill business in that City. Also shown living in the family was daughter Sarah, age 17.

On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumpter was fired upon, marking the beginning of the American Civil War. In June of that year, Justus, youngest son of Amos and Sally, volunteered for service in the Union Army. His record of service is recounted later in this chapter, eventuating in his death in battle in 1864. Son Henry Kingman, also entered the service of his country, and his record is fully described in Chapter VIII. Son Ignatius, being sickly, remained at home assisting his parents in the operation of their large farm.

In the Census of 1870, Amos Webster, then age 68, was listed as a retired farmer, residing with his son Ignatius, aged 38, who was listed as head of the family with an appreciable assessment for real estate and personal property. Amos' wife Sally, was listed as housekeeper, inasmuch as "Nate" did not marry until a year later. Amos and Sally remained with son "Nate" for the remainder of their days at the homestead property in the old "center", and this location can still be identified on the North side of the present Island Pond Road, about 1.2 miles from the intersection with Mammouth Road. For many years the farm was prominent for its two large barns, one on either side of a small farm cottage. One of these barns was removed in 1952, but the remaining buildings can still be seen on Island Pond Road, just opposite the entrance of Brickett Road. These buildings, together with the 95 acres of fertile farm land, were purchased by Amos in May 1848, and transferred to his son Ignatius in 1859, They were later expanded by his son to 130 acres, and operated by the latter until his death in 1912.

Sally Webster, Amos' wife, died May 12, 1881, soon followed by Amos on February 8, 1885, both being buried in the "Merrill" yard near the schoolhouse, on the main road leading from Londonderry to Manchester (Route 28). A fine granite stone, erected by sons Henry Kingman and Ignatius, marks the family lot, and here also lie the bodies of son Nate and Nate's wife, Hattie L. Jones, In this same yard can be found the graves of Amos Weston and Polly Flint, parents of Sally Weston Webster.

Children of Amos Webster[7] and Sally Weston

ACHSAH JANE, born in Manchester July 9, 1828. Her status as the real daughter of Amos and Sally is doubtful because of the date of her birth being more than a year previous to the marriage of her parents. In the Census of 1830, when Amos was shown as head of a family, there is one female listed under 5 years of age, and this would undoubtedly be Achsah, age 2. The one male listed under 5 would be Minot 0, born in 1830. Confirmation of the year of birth of Achsah is found in the census of 1850 when her age is given as 22 and again in the census of 1860 when her age is given as 32. It seems probable that she was officially adopted, inasmuch as her descendants, (Jenny Gilman, and Josephine Chase) were considered beneficiaries of an estate when her "brother", Ignatius, died intestate in 1912. Achsah Jane Married on Nov 4, 1852, James G. Chase, born March 26, 1826, died April 21, 1865. She died in 1864 leaving 2 children:

Tryphena J., later known as Jennie T., or "Jenny", was born Aug 1, 1854. The census of 1870 shows her to be living with her "grandparents" Amos and Sally Webster, who at that time resided with their son Nate. It is known that she later lived in Lawrence with her "uncle" Henry Kingman Webster. She married in Lawrence, Mar 28, 1878, Fred T. Gilman, for many years a Captain of one of the fire houses of that city. Jennie died in Lawrence April 25 1934. They had 2 children:

Harlan Chase Gilman, born February 2, 1884. Moved to New York.

Ralph Webster Gilman, born August 26 1886. Married February 15, 1910 Margaret S. Hendrie. He died July 19, 1936. They had had 4 children including a son:

Ralph Webster Gilman Jr., born May 21, 1917. He became a certified public accountant and served the H. K. Webster Company as controller for many years.

Josephine, born in Manchester about 1857. She moved to Lawrence and lived with her sister Jenny and Jenny's husband Fred Gilman. "Josie" taught in the Lawrence school system for many years. She never married, and died in Lawrence June 28, 1918.

MINOT O., born in Manchester in 1830. Died in Manchester 1836.

IGNATIUS TYLER, born in Manchester, April 19, 1832. He was always known as "Nate". He attended District school in Manchester and later Northfield Seminary, after which he taught school for several terms. In the Census of 1850 he was listed as a laborer, age 18, residing with his parents. In 1860 he was listed as a farmer age 28 but with no real estate assessment, still living with his parents. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Manchester School Board, and served two years in that office. In 1870 he was listed as a farmer age 38 with a sizable assessment, representing his fathers farm on Island Pond road which he had acquired several years previously. His father, Amos, was listed as a retired farmer residing with Nate at that time, with his mother Sally keeping house. His "neice" Jennie T. Chase was also listed as residing with this family. Ignatius married in Manchester July 5, 1871, Hattie L. Jones, who died in childbirth in 1875. Their child also died and he never remarried, remaining without children until his death. He continued the operation of the farm, adding considerable acreage

and many improvements. He also jointly owned other farm land in partnership with his brother Henry Kingman. The homestead can still be identified on Island Pond Road, just oposite the entrance of Brickett Road. Nate served the City as an assessor, and selectman, and also as a representative to the State legislature. He died in 1912, leaving a valuable farm of 130 acres, and was buried in Manchester in the family lot in "Merrill" cemetery.

HENRY KINGMAN[8], born in Manchester January 18, 1835, being the eighth generation of the line being followed. Further details of his life are given in Chapter VIII.

JUSTUS H., born in Manchester, February 4, 1840. He attended District School in Manchester, and in the Census of 1860 was listed as a farmer, age 20, without real estate assessment, residing with his parents. In 1861 the "War of the Rebellion" broke out and Justus volunteered for service in the army. On about June 20 of that year he was mustered into Company K of the 14th Regular Massachusetts Volunteers, which Company was later made into the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery with 1800 men. He served with this unit, mostly as infantry. for three years, but on June 18, 1864, he was shot and killed in the seige of Petersburg. A stone in the Belleview Cemetery in Lawrence, on the lot of his brother Henry Kingman, honors the memory of Justus Webster, killed in action. His name is also inscribed on the battle monument on the Lawrence Common "Erected in honor of the soldiers of this City who lost their lives in the service of their Country during the Civil War".

SARAH FRANCES, born in Manchester May 15, 1843. She married December 31, 1864, Edwin Plummer of Auburn, N.H. Their only child was:

Lulu G., Married Martin L. Piper.

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER
1835 - 1920

Chapter VIII

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8] 1835-1920

ELSIE ANNE JOHNSON 1842-1908

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8] was born January 18, 1835, in Manchester, New Hampshire, the fourth child and third son of Amos Webster[7] amd Sally Weston. He was educated in the old District School which still stands by the "Merrill" cemetery on the main road from Londondery to Manchester (Route 28). He also attended High School in Manchester and worked during his boyhood on his father's farm. At the early age of 19, he engaged in a teaming business with an outfit bought from his own savings, and after two seasons, worked for a time in a saw mill in Manchester. During his youth, he was frequently called by the nickname "King", of which he was quite fond and proud.

In 1858, at the age of 23, "King" struck out on his own for work in the new thriving City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, where, after the completion of the great dam across the Merrimac River, a rapid industrial development was taking place. Here he began work as a clerk for Messrs. Furness and Giles, grain and feed dealers. He continued working at this same establishment when it was later taken over by Messrs. Davis and Taylor. On September 7, 1861, he married in Manchester, New Hampshire, Elsie Anne Johnson, a school teacher of that city, daughter of John and Mary (Rowell) Johnson. She was born September 9, 1842 in Newport, Maine, but shortly moved to Manchester, where she was educated in the District and High Schools of that city. Her lineage is shown on pages B and B1 of the genealogical appendix, tracing back on her father's side to William Johnson who came from Hernehill Canterbury, County Kent, England, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1634.

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Henry Kingman Webster volunteered for service in the Union Army,

and on July 10, 1863, he was mustered into the 12th Massachusetts Regiment as a private. This unit soon joined the army of the Patomac under General Ulysses S. Grant. Henry Kingman took part in every engagement of this regiment during the eventful months that followed, until his capture at the battle of Weldon Railroad on August 19, 1864. He was sent to the infamous "Libby Prison" in Richmond, Virginia, for two weeks, and then transferred to the Belle Island Prison for six weeks. He spent the winter of 1864-1865 at the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, North Carolina. In later years he often related many stories of his terrible experience during this period spent as a war prisoner in the South. He was released on parole in early 1865, and came through the Union lines on March 9, 1865, just one month before the surrender of General Lee at Appomatox Court House.

Upon his return from the service, Henry Kingman resumed his work with Messrs. Davis and Taylor in Lawrence. In April 1868, he rented a grist mill on Island Street in Lawerence, and embarked in private enterprise in partnership with Edwin P. Davis, establishing the business under the name of H. K. Webster and Company. This was the beginning of what was later to become the important Feed Manufacturing firm of H. K. Webster Co. Inc. of Lawrence, presently the second largest firm of its kind in the Northeast. At about this time, "King" Webster was residing in the north apartment of the duplex brick house which still stands at No. 9 East Haverhill Street, facing the intersection of Oak Street. Here the first two children were born, Burt Giles, on July 7, 1867, and Dean Kingman, on May 10, 1870, The family later resided three years at No. 57 Spring Street, (now Haverhill Street) at the corner of East Haverhill Street. On May 10, 1873 "King" purchased a home of his own, and the family moved the small wooden cottage (since razed), which stood at No. 60 on the South side of Tremont Street, the second lot West of Franklin Street. It was here that the two oldest boys, Burt, and Dean, spent their boyhood, and here, the third and last child, Neal Weston, was born on August 13, 1884.

Island Street Mill, H. K. Webster and Company

The new grain and feed business of H. K. Webster and Company, established in 1868, flourished under the management of its young proprietor. The succeeding years marked a period of rapid growth for the City of Lawrence. In the absence of motor transportation, it can easily be understood how the increased use of horses in a growing industrial city, would cause a phenominal growth in the grain and feed busines during that fabulous gas light and "horse and buggy" era, prior to the turn of the century. In 1873, the principal portion of the property now occupied by the present H. K. Webster Co. Inc. on West Street in Lawrence was purchased. The substantial warehouse on the premises furnished much needed storage space as well as railroad siding facilities required for the growing business. In 1886, Edwin P. Davis, who had sometime previously removed to North Carolina, sold out his interest in the partnership, and thereafter the principal ownership rested in the hands of Henry Kingman Webster. Several other partners with minor financial interest were subsequently associated with him.

In 1888, the warehouse on West Street was substantially enlarged, and several years later the Island Street quarters were given up, and all business transferred to West Street. The old sturdy warehouse now at No. 26 West Street is partly the original building which stood on the premises at the time of its purchase in 1873, and this building is still used by the present Company to house its Lawrence Retail Store, as well as its research laboratory. In 1893 Dean Kingman, second son of "H. K." entered the busines, and two years later was admitted as a partner, this marking the beginning of a gradual retirement of "H. K.", then age 60, from active management. In 1898, an imposing grain elevator was erected on the West Street propery, with grain storage capacity of 32,000 bushels, as well as space on the ground floor for grain processing equipment. The elevator, rising over 80 feet from the ground, was long a local landmark. In recent years it became obsolete and was torn down in 1975. In 1904, the present two story brick warehouse was built at No. 10-24 West Street, serving as a warehouse for hay and flour. In December, 1903, the business was incorporated as the H. K. Webster Company, with $60,000. authorized Capital Stock Subscribed as follows:

Henry K. Webster	$33,000.
Dean K. Wester	20,000.
Frederick M. Vietor	3,000.
John Hartley	1,000.
Albert S Watson	2,000.
Frank M. Wheelock	1,000.

These six subscribers were elected directors, with Henry K. Webster serving as President, Dean K. Webster, as Treasurer, and John Hartley, a long time faithful office employee, as Clerk. Albert S. Watson served many years as plant foreman, and Frank M. Wheelock was in charge of the Farmers Supply Department. Frederick M. Vietor had previously operated the Vietor Grain Company in Lawrence, and this business was consolidated in the new Corporation, and continued as a branch store under its original name until 1907. "H. K." relinqished much of the control of the busines

even before the date of incorporation, to his son Dean, and in 1907, at the age of 72, ceased all regular management activity, remaining, however as president of the Corporation, and daily attending to minor office routine until his death in 1920.

Henry Kingman Webster became one of the best known and well liked successful business men of his day, becoming popularly known by his first two initials "H. K." as a distinction from his son "D. K.", associated with him in the business. In 1878, he was elected to the Common Council of the City of Lawrence, and served a two year term as President of the Council. In 1880, he was elected mayor of the City, and served in that office during the year 1881. One of the worth-while accomplishments of his term of office was the reformation of the Police Department, taking it out of politics. It was said of him at the time of his election, that he would be a one-term Mayor, because he was too honest to be re-elected, and this prediction proved to be only too true.

On July 14, 1891, "H. K." purchased the old Boardman Mansion located at No 42 Lawrence Strret, opposite the Lawrence Common. This old brick and brownstone trimmed residence was one of the finest homes in the City at that time, and "H. K." and Elsie Webster made it their home for many years. Their youngest son Neal Weston, was brought up at this location, but Burt and Dean established their own homes elsewhere soon after their marriages. On January 9, 1908, Elsie (Johnson) Webster, wife of "H. K.", died, and was buried in the Webster family lot in the Belleview Cemetery in Lawrence. In 1910, the home on Lawrence Street was sold, and the buildings razed to permit the erection of the Y. M. C. A. building which now occupies the site. "H. K." purchased the old Sawyer Farm at Sawyer's Corner, No. 521 Lowell Street, in Methuen, and there retired to enjoy gentleman farming, keeping in good health and activity for many more years. His youngest son, Neal, had been married in the old home on Lawrence Street in 1906, and with his wife Augusta (Cheney) Webster, moved to the new location and maintained the home for "H. K." during his years of retirement.

"H. K." had other side interests in addition to the grain business in Lawrence. He held large lumber tracts in Maine which he purchased and lumbered off. He also owned, in partnership with his brother Nate, a sizable farm in Manchester, N. H. which his brother operated commercially. He was extremely interested in fine driving horses, and for many years, kept at least one or two fast horses which he delighted to drive. He participated in many trotting races, and was often seen, slouched down in his buggy seat behind a good horse, cigar stub at a rakish angle in his mouth, and urging his favorite mare to greater speed to pass a friendly neighbor on the road. It was not until 1915, when he was 80 years of age, that he yielded to the motor age, and bought a "Franklin" air cooled motor car for his personal convenience.

Henry Kingman was extremely active in many civic affairs. In 1889 he was elected President of the Lawrence National Bank, and when in 1911, it was consolidated with the Merchants Trust Company, he became Chairman of the Board of that important bank. He was an active and faithful attendant, as well as trustee, of the Haverhill Street First Methodist Episcopal Church, and was instrumental in effecting its consolidation with the Garden Srtreet Church in 1911, serving as chairman of the Building Committee which planned the erection of what was to be called The Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrence. He was a faithful and active Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge A. F. and A. M., Mount Sinai R. A. Chapter, Lawrence Council R. & S. M., and Bethany Commandery K. T. From 1893 to 1902, he served as president of the Lawrence Masonic Association. In the last years of his life he was the guiding influence in planning the erection of a new Masonic Temple in Lawrence. He gave liberally toward this new project, but did not live to see its completion in 1921. One of the Lodge rooms in this beautiful building is named the Henry Kingman Webster Hall in his memory.

One of the delights of "H. K." was to drive out of the city and enjoy the quiet of the natural countryside. In May of 1888 he purchased a tract of land on the shore of White's Pond, in Pelham, New Hampshire, just a convenient

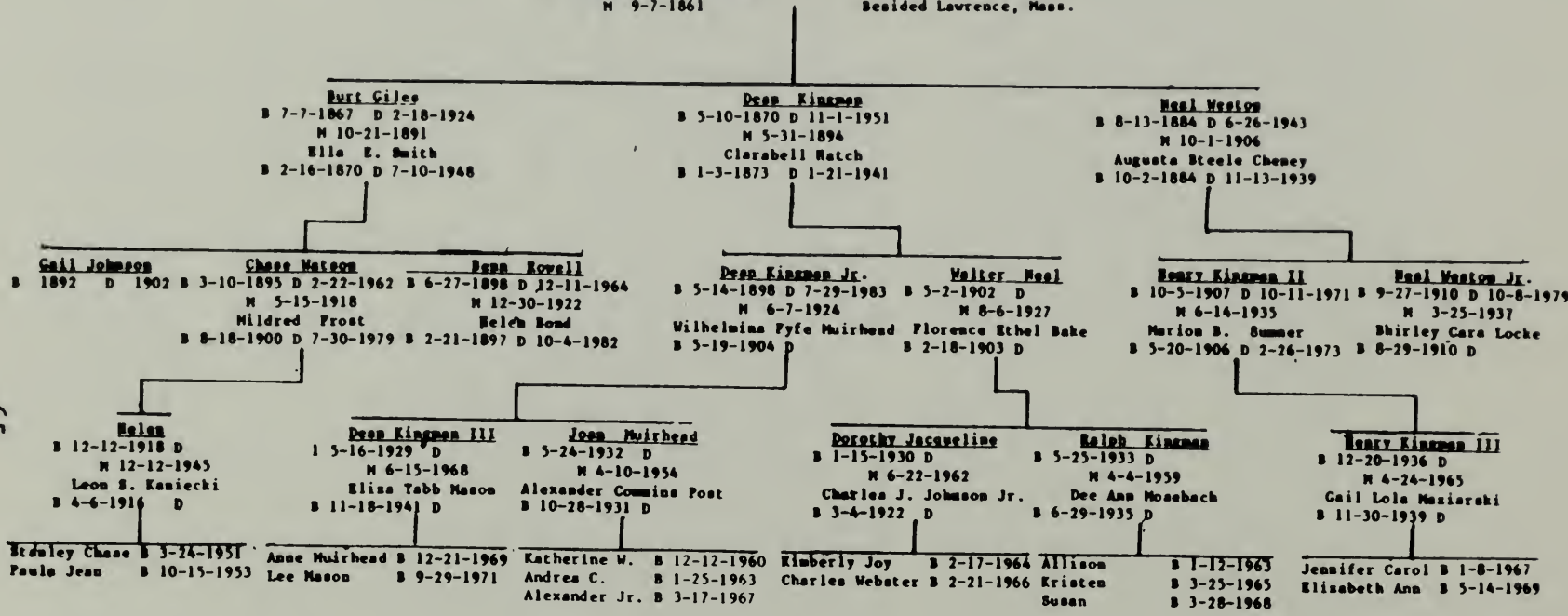
carriage ride from Lawrence. In 1889, he built the comfortable summer home there, which still stands on the East shore of the pond, in the midst of a beautiful pine grove. Here he spent his summers until 1912, when, with his new interests at the old Sawyer Farm, he permitted his son Dean and family to enjoy the use of the White's Pond property. About 1890 he erected a set of farm buildings on the East side of the roadway opposite to the cottage, and here his eldest son, Burt, made his home and operated a small farm and canning business for a number of years. Upon Burt's removal to Haverhill, Massachusetts about 1906, the farm was rented to private operators until 1915, when the entire property, including the summer cottage on the shore of the pond was purchased by his son, Dean Kingman Webster.

"H. K." continued in unusual health and activity until his 85th year, when, after a brief illness he succumbed to pneumonia on February 23, 1920. His funeral service was conducted at the Central Methodist Church with large delegations present from civic and fraternal bodies, as well as a host of personal friends. He was buried in the Webster lot in the Bellevue cemetery in Lawrence, where a large and beautiful rough cut granite stone marks the grave of Henry Kingman Webster. Having been a Civil War veteran and member of Needham post G. A. R. No 39, his grave is annually decorated with the National flag and the G. A. R. emblem. The National Cyclopedia of American Biography Vol 29-415 closes its account of the life of Henry Kingman Webster with this fitting epitaph:- "A man of independant judgement, strict integrity, and genial sociable nature, who was unusually well liked"

DESCENDANTS OF
HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER AND ELSIE ANNE JOHNSON

B 1-18-1835 D 2-23-1920
M 9-7-1861

B 9-9-1842 D 1-9-1908
Resided Lawrence, Mass.



Neal Weston Webster Dean Kingman Webster
Burt Giles Webster Henry Kingman Webster

Children of Henry Kingman Webster[8] and Elsie Anne Johnson

BURT GILES[9], born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, July 7, 1867. Further details of his life are given in Chapter IX.

DEAN KINGMAN[9], born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, May 10, 1870. Further details of his life are given in Chapter X.

NEAL WESTON[9], born in Lawrence, Massachusetts August 13, 1884. Further details of his life are given in Chapter XI.

Note:

Included with the life of Dean Kingman Webster and his sons and grandsons, is an account of the later history of H. K. Webster Co, Inc, originally founded by Henry Kingman Webster in 1868.

Chapter IX

BURT GILES WEBSTER[9] 1867-1924

ELLA E. SMITH 1870-1948

BURT GILES WEBSTER[9] was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts on July 7, 1867, the first child and son of Henry Kingman and Elsie Anne (Johnson) Webster. His family resided at No. 9 East Haverhill Street, in Lawrence, until 1870, when his father purchased a single cottage (since razed), at No. 60 Tremont Street in that city. Here it was that Burt grew up, receiving his education in the Oliver Grade School and the old High School which adjoined it, during the period when his father was prominent in local politics, and Mayor of the City in 1881.

In July, 1891, the family moved to the Boardman Mansion at No. 42 Lawrence Street in Lawrence, (now the site of the Y.M.C.A.) and on October 21, of that same year, Burt was married to Ella E. Smith. She was born February 26, 1870 in Brushton, New York, daughter of John and Ladesy Smith. Burt and Ella soon made their home in Pelham, New Hampshire, in the cottage built by his father, on the property across the road from the latter's sunmmer home on the shore of White's Pond. Here Burt engaged in a small farming business, assisted by Ella, who also operated a canning establishment on the premises. For a number of years they prepared and merchandized a variety of relishes and preserves, under the label of "Square Brand", utilizing many of the fresh products grown on the farm. While at this location, their three children were born; Gail, in 1892, Chase, in 1895, and Benn, in 1898. Gail died of diptheria in 1902, and was buried in the "Gibson" Cemetery, in Pelham, New Hampshire.

By 1911, after 20 years of farm life, the work became too arduous for both Ella and Burt, and the farming work proved injurious to the latter's health , he being afflicted from childhood with a chronic bronchial trouble. In

that year they gave up the farm, and moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where Burt purchased and operated for the succeeding five years, a box factory on Merrill's Court in that city. He subsequently conducted a bowling alley business on Pleasant Street, in Haverhill, as well as a tobacco store in the same city. In 1920, he began the operation of a sizable garage business on Merrimack Street in Haverhill, and in conjunction with the garage, operated the "Haverhill Taxicab Company", one of the largest cab companies in the city at that time.

Burt and Ella resided at No. 56 Arlington Street, in Haverhill from 1911 until 1916, at No. 38 Portlant Street, from 1916 to 1920, and at No. 59 Commonwealth Avenue, from 1920 to 1926. Burt was a member of Tuscan Lodge A.F. and A.M in Lawrence, and of the York Rite bodies of Lawrence as well as the Shrine in Manchester, New Hampshire, and Aleppo Temple Shrine in Boston, Massachusetts. He was not of robust health throughout his life, and gradually failing in later years, died in Haverhill on February 18, 1924, at the young age of 56 years. He was survived by his wife, Ella, who continued her residence in Haverhill until her death there on July 10, 1948. Both Burt and Ella, as well as two of their sons, Gail, and Benn, were buried in the "Gibson" cemetery in Pelham, New Hampshire, where a substantial granite memorial marks the Webster grave site.

Children of Burt Giles Webster[9] and Ella E. Smith

GAIL JOHNSON, was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, in 1892, and died of diphtheria in Pelham, New Hampshire in 1902. He was buried in the "Gibson" cemetery in Pelham, New Hampshire.

CHASE WATSON, was born in Pelham, New Hampshire on March 10, 1895, and spent his boyhood on the farm of his father in Pelham. He moved with his family to Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1911, at the age of 16, where he completed his education in the High School of that city. On May 15, 1918, he was married in Haverhill, to Mildred E. Frost who was born in Haverhill, daughter of Charles and Philipina Frost of that city. Chase worked for a number of years for Bird and Sons in Walpole, Massachusetts, and later for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company in Boston. He operated a small battery shop in Haverhill for a short period, and subsequently worked as a hospital attendant in the Hale Hospital in Haverhill, the Baldpate Hospital in Georgetown, and in the Verterans Hospital in Bedford, Massachusetts.

Chase was a member of the Blue Lodge A. F. and A. M. Upon his retirement, Chase and Mildred moved to Fairburn, Georgia, and in 1952 to Decatur, Georgia. He worked for a short time there for Airway Service Inc., and died suddenly on February 22, 1962 at the age of 66. After his death, his wife, Mildred, made her home with their daughter in Avondale Estates, Georgia. In 1968 Mildred moved to St Petersburg, Florida where she died on July 30, 1979 at the age of 78. Chase and Mildred were both buried in the Floral Hill Memorial Gardens in Decatur Georgia, and both names are also inscribed on the Webster Stone in the "Gibson" Cemetery in Pelham, New Hampshire. They had one child:

Helen, born in Norwood, Massachusetts, Dec 12, 1918. She graduated in 1940 from the Salem Hospital School of Nursing, in Salem Massachusetts, and after graduation worked as a nursing supervisor at the Hale Hospital in Haverhill. In May, 1942 she entered the Navy Nurse Corps, and was in that service until December 1945. On December 12, 1945 Helen was married in Jersey City, New Jersey, to Captain Leon S. Kaniecki, U. S. N. R., born April 6, 1916, the son of Stanley and Stella Kaniecki, of Jersey City, New Jersey.

They moved to Atlanta, Georgia where they resided until June 1968 when Leon was transferred to New York City. Leon retired in 1972 as vice president and director of Cities Service International Corp. They resided in Allensdale, New Jersey until June 1978, when they moved to their present residence at 100 Pierce Street, PH-10, Clearwater, Florida. They had two Children:

Stanley Chase , born March 24, 1951. Entered U. S. Coast Guard in March 1951, and is presently Search and Rescue coordinator at the 15th Coast Guard District Headquarters in Seattle, Washington. He resides in Everett, Washington.

Paula Jean, born October 15, 1953. Married May 9, 1981 to Aaron Harmon, of Orange , California. She is employed as a Dental Assistant, and resides in Clearwater, Florida.

BENN ROWELL, was born in Pelham, New Hampshire on June 27, 1898. He spent his early boyhood with the family on the farm in Pelham, but moved in 1911 to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he completed his education in the High School of that city. In 1919 he enlisted in the United States Regular Army, and served three years in the service, stationed with the U. S. Occupation Forces in China. Following his service in the army, he worked for a short period for his father in the Haverhill Taxicab Company, and later for Bird and Sons in Walpole, Massachusetts. On December 30,1922, Benn was married to Helen Elizabeth Bond, born February 21, 1897, daughter of Horace E. and Elizabeth (Fox) Bond of Haverhill.

Benn soon became interested in the undertaking business, becoming associated in 1924, with the Gardner Funeral Home in Haverhill. He attended Eckels College of Mortuary Science, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and became a licensed embalmer in 1927. He worked as an apprentice under Clifford J, Gardner, and was certifed a licensed Funeral Director in 1938. When Mr. Gardner died, Benn continued in the busines with Mrs Gardner. In 1957, Mr. Carter D. Keezer became associated with the firm, and on Mrs Gardner's retirement in 1959, the business became known as the "Keezer-Webster Funeral Home" at 150 Summer Street in Haverhill. They continued the former Corporate name of Clifford J. Gardner Inc., with Benn Webster as President, Mrs Carter D. Keezer, as Vice President, Mr. Keezer as Treasurer, and Benn's wife, Helen, as Clerk of the Corporation.

Benn Webster was a member of Saggahew Lodge A.F. and A.M., and of all the York Rite Bodies in Haverhill, having served as Excellent High Priest of Pentucket Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and as Eminent Commander of Haverhill Commandery of Knights Templars. He was a member of the Mass.

and Rhode Island Association of Knight Templar Commanders. Benn was a member of the Universalist Unitarian Church of Haverhill. He was an enthusiastic and active member of the Haverhill Rotary Club, and served the club as Secretary and Treasurer for 24 years. He also served as secretary of Rotary District #288. His wife, Helen, assisted him in much of the clerical work of the Rotary club, and was herself, an active member of the "Rotary-Anns"

Benn Webster did not live long to enjoy his success in the Keezer-Webster Funeral Home, for, after a rather long illness, he died on December 11, 1964, some five years after his association with Mr. Keezer. His service was conducted from his own funeral home, with a large gathering of friends in attendance to honor the passing of a highly respected, and well liked citizen of the Haverhill community. He was buried in the family lot in "Gibson" Cemetery in Pelham New Hampshire.

Benn and Helen had no children. They had made their home at 93 Howard Street in Haverhill, but upon Mrs. Gardner's retirement in 1959, they moved into an apartment within the Funeral home at 150 Summer Street, where Helen continued to live with her sister after Benn's death. She assisted in the conduct of the business for many years, but after Mr.Keezer's death in 1975, and an interim period with Mr Short of Marlboro, the business was closed out in 1978. The beautiful building which had been the Gardner property for many years, was sold and is now used as apartments for doctors. Helen died on October 4, 1982, and was buried in the Webster lot in "Gibson" Cemetery in Pelham, New Hampshire. Miss Gertrude Bond, Helen's sister, still has her home in the upstairs apartment which had been used by Benn and Helen.

Chapter X

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER[9] 1870-1951

CLARABELL HATCH 1873-1941

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER[9] was born May 10, 1870 in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the second child and second son of Henry Kingman and Elsie Anne (Johnson) Webster. His birthplace still stands at No. 9 East Haverhill Street, being the north side of the present brick duplex house, facing the intersection of Oak Street. In 1873, the family moved to a small wooden cottage (since razed) which stood at No. 60 Tremont Street in Lawrence, and it was here that Dean Kingman spent his boyhood days. In 1891, the family moved again to a fine brick and brownstone trimmed residence at No. 42 Lawrence Street, where the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association building now stands. Dean was educated in the old Oliver grade school on Haverhill Street and the old Lawrence High School which adjoined it, graduating from the latter in the class of 1889. As a boy, he worked for his father's establishment on the teams delivering grain, and in different departments of the mill, receiving a first hand knowledge of all of the various phases of the business. In 1890 he was receiving the munificent salary of $1.50 per day or $9.00 for a six day week.

After his graduation from high school, Dean attended Cannon's Commercial College in Lawrence, gaining there a fundamental knowledge of book-keeping and business methods, which was of great value to him in later years. He always enjoyed keeping business records and accounts, as well as preparing business statements of various kinds. An early personal account book, kept by him, is now in the writer's possession, showing a painstaking and detailed account of personal receipts and expenditures for the period from 1890 to 1892. Some of the entries are of interest now because of the relative purchasing power of the dollar in those days. A work shirt cost 75 cents, and a white dress shirt $1.00, a

pair of shoes cost $2.00, and a suit of clothes $16.00. A frequent item of expense during that period was for flowers, and it is not difficult to guess the reason for such expense just at that time of his life.

In May of 1891, Dean began the study of law under Lawyer Burley, in the office of Wade and Reid in Lawrence, and there acquired an education in commercial law and corporate organization, which was of practical benefit to him in many of his later enterprises. In September, 1893, he began a small enterprise of his own in the wholesale grain brokerage business in Boston, which gave him a wide acquaintance in the grain trade throughout New England. In the following year he returned to work for his father, and began the development of wholesale business for the Company, specializing in mixed carlots and straight car sales, the natural result of his previous experience in Boston. He continued activity along this line in Boston, as well as traveling into northern New England, developing the wholesale trade. He soon took over much of the responsibility of the buying of feeds and grains for the Company on the Boston Grain Exchange.

On May 31, 1894, Dean Kingman Webster was married in Lawrence, to Clarabell Hatch, daughter of Frank W. and Martha (Leach) Hatch. She was born at 27 Cross Street in Lawrence, on January 3, 1873, and had resided there up to the time of her marriage. Her lineage is traced rather briefly on page D of the genealogical appendix, but her ancestors on her father's side are thought to have come to Maine from England at the time of the early settlers. Clarabell, or "Clara" as she was generally known, attended the public schools of Lawrence, graduating from the old Lawrence High School in the class of 1890. She then attended the Lawrence Teacher's Training and Normal School for two years, and after graduation, taught in the elementary schools of Lawrence, both before, and after her marriage. The couple was married at the bride's home at 27 Cross Street, and then stayed a few months at the home of Dean's father, Henry K. Webster, while awaiting for their new home to be completed.

In April, 1894, Dean had begun the construction of a new home in which to start married life, selecting a site at No. 8 Wyman Street in Lawrence, immediately adjacent to what was then the St. Pauls Methodist Church. The home was completed in the fall of that year, and the couple moved into it on September 15, 1894. It was here that both of their children were born, Dean Kingman Junior, in 1898, and Walter Neal, in 1902. In 1907, the nearby Arlington Mills, contemplating the erection of a community recreation building for their workers, purchased a tract of land on the West side of Wyman Street, including the site of the Webster home. The house was consequently moved in that year, to a new location at No. 19, on the opposite side of the street. The present 2-1/2 story wooden dwelling at that site, is the original house built by Dean K. Webster in 1894, and which remained the family home for nearly fifty years.

During the years immediately following Dean's entry into the business with his father, the H. K. Webster Company grew and prospered. In 1895, Dean was taken into the business as a partner, and, in 1898, a new grain elevator was erected on the West Street property. This imposing structure, rising over 80 feet from ground level, was a local landmark for many years. It was eventually razed in 1975, having become obsolete and of no further use to the modern operations of the Company. In December, 1903, the business was incorporated. Dean's share in the partnership enabled him to subscribe one third of the original authorized capital, and he was elected Treasurer and Manager of the new Corporation. In 1904, the present two story brick warehouse was erected on West Street, to provide additional storage for hay and flour. In 1907, Henry K. Webster officially ceased all regular management activity, remaining, however, President of the Corporation until his death, leaving Dean K. Webster, or "D. K.' as he became familiarly known, with the sole responsibilty for the management of the business.

The downtown branch of the business, which operated at the time of incorporation as the "Vietor Grain Company", was changed in 1907 to the name "Central Grain Store", and

West Street Plant of H. K. Webster Company
Early 1900's

the firm specialized in flour and baker's supplies here under the management of Daniel Sullivan. Over a period of years, the gradual centralization of the baking business into a few large bakeries, and the co-operative pooling of orders for flour by the smaller baking establishments, transformed most of the flour business into direct car shipments, thus eliminating the need of service from the local store. This resulted in a dwindling volume of busines at the Central Grain Store branch, and the location on Common Street was finally abandoned about 1925, with the remaining flour business being conducted a few years longer from the main plant on West Street.

Another venture in branch stores was made about 1910 when a branch was established in West Ossippee, New Hampshire, under the management of Mark White. Here a general country store business was conducted to supplement sales of grain, feed, and farmers supplies. Only a few years operation here, however, proved the location to be unfavorable to produce sufficient volume of feed busines, and the store was soon closed. About this same time, a branch store was also

established in Methuen, Massachusetts, under the name of "Methuen Grain Store", This was managed by Neal W. Webster, younger brother of "D. K". The uselessness of a branch so close to the main location in Lawrence was soon recognized, however, and this too was closed after a very short existence.

In 1910, Dean K. Webster originated the brand name "BLUE SEAL", to identify a new line of poultry and live stock feeds, and installed, in the brick warehouse on West Street, a "batch" mixer for the mechanical blending of these products. This was one of the earliest attempts in the Northeast to provide scientifically formulated feeds for livestock, and was the beginning of the present extensive line of BLUE SEAL GRAIN PRODUCTS, well known throughout New England and New York State. From the small start made that year, the sales of this line of products has grown to the present time when hundreds of carloads and truckloads of BLUE SEAL FEEDS are shipped daily from the modern feed manufacturing plants of the H. K. Webster Company.

In 1917, with rising grain prices coincident with the general war prosperity, the business was unusually profitable, and a stock dividend at that time, doubled the capitalization of the Company. However, in 1921, the severe deflation of prices of agricultural products resulted in severe losses which wiped out much of the glorified profits of the recent war period, and it was many years before the disastrous effects of the grain markets of that year were overcome. In 1920, Henry Kingman Webster, founder of the business, died, and Dean K. Webster became President of the Corporation. "D. K." soon felt the need of help in running the business, and in August of 1920, his eldest son Dean K. Webster Jr. was induced to join with him to help with some of the responsibilities.

A sizable prepared feed business had beem developed in southern New Hampshire by the Rockingham County Farmers Exchange, and the H. K. Webster Company manufactured products for the Co-operative under their brand name of "New Hampshire

Feeds". By 1921, about 60 percent of the feed production of the Company was under this brand. In March, 1922, however, the Rockingham Co-op, completed installation of mixing facilities of their own at Epping, New Hampshire, and began manufacturing their own products. An intensive sales program was launched by H. K. Webster Company in an attempt to replace the feed tonnage lost to the Co-op. In 1925, the Co-operative failed, and in February of that year, with the employment of two of the Rockingham salesmen, Benjamin O. Wood, and Oscar E. Huse, substantially all of the Rockingham busines was recovered with the introduction of another line of feeds under the brand name of "Rockingham Feeds".

In 1923, it was felt that some sideline activity was needed, and Dean K. Webster, and son Kingman, together with Edward B. Saunders formed a new company under the name of New England By-Products Corporation, with headquarters in the Webster Company buildings in Lawrence. The principal activity of the new venture, in its early days, was the sale of meat scraps, blended to various guaranteed protein levels, the manufacture of which was undertaken by the Webster Company. The management of the new Company rested largely with Kingman, but "D. K". served as President, and maintained a substantial financial and business interest in its activity for many years. Another side line interest was started about this time by the incorporation of the McClaren Tire Company of Lawrence. This business was managed by Earl Gallup with a retail and wholesale outlet on Broadway, in Lawrence. Dean K. Webster served as President, and was principal stockholder of the new company. The volume of business and prospective profits of the venture were disappointing, and in a short time the business was sold out to Mr. Gallup, who continued activity in his own name for a number of years.

Dean K. Webster had early become interested in the insurance business through his contact with others in the grain and feed busines in Boston. In 1907, he was pursuaded to form a small insurance business, principally for grain and feed establishments, and this became known as the "Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company". Headquarters were

located in the old Chamber of Commerce building in Boston. Mr A. Shirley Ladd became full time executive secretary, with Dean K. Webster its president. Subsequently, in 1913, the Beacon Fire Insurance Company was formed, specializing in risks on personal and household property. In 1916, the "Automobile Mutual Liability Insurance Company was formed, followed two years later by the "Automobile Fire Insurance Company", these two being strictly for automobile risks. "D. K." was president of each of the companies, with Mr. Ladd continuing in the capacity of executive secretary.

These new insurance ventures proved profitable, and a steady and healthy growth was experienced for a number of years. In 1929, a consolidation was effected under the names of the "Twin Mutual Liability Insurance Company" and "Twin Mutual Fire Insurance Company", commonly known as the "Twin Mutuals". At the peak of their activity the companies employed over 250 personnel, and occupied most floors of the eight story building at 50 Congress Street in Boston. In 1929, another company was formed under the name "Twin Mutual Service Corporation", specializing in financing automobile insurance premiums. This was later changed to the "Approved Service Corporation", and activity extended to cover loans on household equipment and appliances.

In 1926, a new compulsory automobile liability insurance law was enacted by the State of Massachusetts, and risks, which heretofore were limited to selected customers, were now spread over general coverage of all motorists (good and bad risks alike). Insurance Companies generally, were hard hit by the rapid rise in damage claims in Massachusetts, and the "Twin Mutuals", having a preponderance of business within the state, were severely affected. In 1929,the notorious stock market crash caused a severe loss in the company reserves which had been substantially invested in what were thought to be reliable common stocks. This loss was never fully recovered, and with the continuing unsatisfactory operation under the new law, the "Twin Mutuals" officially ceased busines in 1931. Liquidation of the companies continued for another 12 years under the

supervision of Raeburn B. Hathaway, who later became credit manager for the H. K. Webster Company. The closing of the Twin Mutuals was one of the greatest disappointments which "D. K." faced during his entire life.

During the early 1920's, with the expansion of the insurance interests in Boston, Dean K. Webster gradually relinquished most of his responsibilities in the H. K. Webster Company, to his son Kingman. He continued his purchasing activities for the Company in Boston for a number of years, however, and in 1925, when the present Boston Grain and Flour Exchange was formed, he became the first President of that organization. In 1928, his younger son, Walter, came into the business, relieving Kingman of some of the production problems, whereupon, "D. K." relinquished to Kingman the purchasing responsibilities, and thereafter acted mostly in an advisory capacity in the business. Although the subsequent history of the company can be more properly related in connection with later generations, Dean K. continued his personal and financial interest in the business and remained President of the Corporation until his death.

On July 18, 1928, Dean K. Webster helped to organize the "Fosher Grain Company" in Manchester, New Hampshire, and became its President and principal stockholder. The name of the concern was taken from that of the owner of a local grain store whose busines was bought out by the new Company. Within a year, the location in Manchester was abandoned, and a new location established in East Weare, New Hampshire. The name "Fosher" was changed to "Jones", to recognize Fred Jones, a pillar of the Weare community, whose grain store there was absorbed in the move. In the 1938 huricane and flood, the store in East Weare was literally "washed down the Main Street". The railroad serving the town was abandoned, and a new location was selected in Goffstown, New Hampshire, where the "Jones Grain Company" continued business for many years.

New smaller companies were also formed under various circumstances in Littleton Massachusetts under the

name of "Farmers Grain Company in 1939, in Richford Vermont, under the name of "Richford Grain Company in 1941, and in Hallowell, Maine under the name of "Hallowell Grain Company" in 1949. "D. K." particpated in the formation of all of these "associated" grain interests, and served each one as President and pricipal stockholder, retaining his interest until the time of his death.

Dean K. Webster's social, religious, and fraternal life, was indeed a full one, The Webster and Hatch families had both been regular attendants and members of the nearby Haverhill Street Methodist Church of Lawrence before Dean's marriage to Clara. Even though their new home was adjacent to the St. Pauls Methodist Church, and their home church was a mile distant, they continued their membership and activity at their original church home. They both took part in all of the activities of the parish, being especially interested in the first years of married life in the "Epworth League".

In 1911, when the Haverhill Street and Garden Street Churches united to form the new Central Methodist Church of Lawrence, Dean and Clara, with their two boys, became members of the new church and continued their active interest and support. Dean K. served his church in virtually every possible capacity, except that of preacher, during his long membership, being President of various organizations, Sunday School Superintendant, and teacher, member of the Board of Trustees, and President of the Board. His generous support in time and money, of every church activity until the time of his death is a matter of record and tradition. A fund bequeathed by him to the Church, now preserves the memory of a devoted servant of Central Methodist Church.

Dean K. Webster was also active in other charitable and civic projects in the community. For a period of years he served as a director of the Lawrence Boys Club, and also served on the advisory committee of the Lawrence Y.W.C.A. He was for nine years a director of the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association, and its president during 1912-13. He continued an active interest in the Y.M.C.A., and joined in

every major financial campaign of the "Y" over a long period of service. He was elected a trustee when the by-laws were changed in 1949 creating the new board, and served as secretary and treasurer of the board. He was a charter member of the Lawrence Rotary Club when it was formed in 1920, served as president in 1939-40, and continued an enthusiastic attendance until his death.

Dean's major social interest, however, was in the fraternity of Freemasonry, where he devoted a lifetime of service in all of its various branches. He was active in every body of both the York and Scottish Rites, an outline of the offices held being given at the close of this chapter. He was a member of the building committee which planned the beautiful new Lawrence Masonic Temple, and repeatedly served as chairman of successive financial campaigns until the mortgage was fully paid. His dramatic work in the Scottish Rite degrees in Lawrence, Lowell, and Boston, was outstanding, and he continued activity in degree work up to the very late years of his life. He always stood ready to help in Masonry whenever there was a call, and every branch of the craft benefitted greatly by his unflagging interest and support. It may be truthfully said, that no Mason of his day was more devoted to the Fraternity in his life and actions, nor more unanimously respected, and admired, than Illustrious Dean Kingman Webster 33°.

The home life of Dean K. Webster and his family was a happy one. He was one of the early pioneers in the new automobile age, and purchased his first car, a second hand two cylinder Buick on September 21, 1907. The following year he traded this for a new four cylinder Buick touring car, the last word in brass trimmed luxury of the day. He continued his residence on Wyman Street for many years, but in 1912, began to enjoy the use of the summer home of his father at White's Pond in Pelham, New Hampshire. In 1915, this property was deeded to him by his father, and he began a program of inmprovement of the grounds, in which he took delight until the last years of his life. He early began the construction of the beautiful stone walls which line the roadside on both

sides for a considerable distance. He also carried out extensive landscaping improvements to beautify the property, as well as considerable modernization of the sunmmer home.

During the period following 1916, he enjoyed operating the farm property on the opposite side of the road as a gentleman's estate, carrying on a small farming and poultry enterprise. On January 3, 1946, he sold the farm side of the property to the H. K. Webster Company for their use as a poultry research center, and this was later expanded considerably by the Company, with the erection of a number of large modern buildings. With the drastic changes which took place in the poultry industry, this facility became unnecessary, and the farm was eventually sold to private interests.

Clarabell (Hatch) Webster, wife of Dean K., was a person of quiet and unassuming character, devoted to her church, her home, and her family. She was always solicitous of the welfare of her own mother, sister, and brother, who for many years, resided in the upstairs apartment of the home at 19 Wyman Street. Her mother, Martha Hatch, died in April, 1939, but her sister and brother were still living there at the time of Clara's sudden death from coronary thrombosis on January 21, 1941. During the period following Mrs. Webster's death, her sister, Mattie May Hatch, kept home for "D. K." and her brother Walter F. Hatch, who also resided with them. In November, 1942, Dean K. purchased the small cottage home of his son Walter N. Webster at No. 11 Kenilworth Street in Shawsheen Village in Andover, Massachusetts, and moved there with Walter and May Hatch. Walter F. Hatch, employed for many years as a retail salesman of the H. K. Webster Company, died December 30, 1949, and Mattie May Hatch continued to keep home for "D. K.".

On Sunday, October 28, 1951, Dean K. Webster, still in apparent good health at the age of 81, was stricken with a sudden cerebral hemorrhage, to which he succumbed one week later on November 4, 1951. He was buried from his beloved Church, where hundreds of his friends and Masonic acquain-

tances, paid tribute to the passing of a great man. He was buried in the Bellevue Cemetery in Lawrence Mssachusetts, where a beautiful granite memorial marks the grave of Dean K. and Clarabell Webster. On the center of the face of the stone is carved the outline of one of the principal stained glass windows of Central Methodist Church, now called the United Methodist Church of Lawrence.

Children of Dean Kingman Webster[9] and Clarabell Hatch

DEAN KINGMAN JR.[10], born in Lawrence Massachusetts May 14, 1898, Further details of his life are given in Chapter XII

WALTER NEAL[10] , born in Lawrence, Massachusetts May 2, 1902 Further details of his life are given in Chapter XIII.

Note:

Included with the lives of Dean Kingman Webster Jr, and Walter Neal Webster and their sons is an account of the later history of H. K. Webster Company founded by Henry Kingman Webster in 1868.

MASONIC RECORD OF DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER[9]

SYMBOLIC:

TUSCAN LODGE, Lawrence, Massachusetts.
Entered Apprentice, January 7, 1901, Fellowcraft, February 4, 1901, Master Mason, March 4, 1901, Chaplain, 1902-03, Worshipful Master, 1910-11, 50 year veteran, April 2,1951, Chairman Lawrence Masonic Association, 1943-50.

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
District Deputy Grand Master, 11th Masonic District, 1914-15, Senior Grand Warden, 1925, Director, 1930-1951, Henry Price Medal.

YORK RITE:

MOUNT SAINAI ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, Lawrence, Massachusetts
Member, March 21, 1902, Excellent High Priest, 1910.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF MASSACHUSETTS.
District Deputy Grand High Priest 1915-16, Grand Master of the Third Veil, 1911, Grand King, 1918.

LAWRENCE COUNCIL ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS,
Lawrence, Massachusetts, Member, May 28, 1902, Illustrious Master, 1909-10.

GRAND COUNCIL OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS, Grand Principal Conductor of the Work, 1912, Most Illustrious Grand Master, 1921-23.

BETHANY COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
Lawrence Massachusetts, Member June 30, 1902, Eminent Commmander, 1913-14.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND, Trustee Educational Fund, 1928-48.

SCOTTISH RITE:

LOWELL LODGE OF PERFECTION. Lowell Massachusetts, Member November 14, 1906.

LAWRENCE LODGE OF PERFECTION, Lawrence, Massachusetts, Charter Member 1923, Thrice Potent Master, 1927.

LOWELL COUNCIL PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, Lowell Massachusetts, Member, December 6, 1906, Sovereign Prince, 1913-15.

MOUNT CALVARY CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, Lowell Massachusetts, Member January 3, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS CONSISTORY, Boston, Massachuestts, Member, April 26, 1907, Second Lieutenant Commander, 1916-19.

SUPREME COUNCIL 33° ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, Lexington, Massachusetts, Honorary Member September 17, 1918.

AFFILIATED:

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, Lawrence Massachusetts, Member, Worthy Patron

ALEPPO TEMPLE, ORDER OF NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE, Woburn, Massachusetts, Member.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND, Washington, D. C. Member.

NEAL WESTON WEBSTER[9] 1884-1943

Chapter XI

AUGUSTA STEELE CHENEY 1884-1939

NEAL WESTON WEBSTER[9] was born at No. 60 Tremont Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts, on August 13, 1884, the third child and third son of Henry Kingman and Elsie Anne (Johnson) Webster. His early boyhood was spent at the family home on Tremont Street, but on July 14, 1891, when Neal was only seven, his father purchased the fine old Boardman Mansion at No. 42 Lawrence Street, and the family were soon enjoying this new home facing the Lawrence Common. Neal was educated in the public schools of Lawrence, graduating from the Lawrence High School in 1903. Following High School, he attended Phillips Exeter Academy, in Exeter, New Hampshire for a short time. On October 1, 1906, Neal was married in Lawrence, to Augusta Steele Cheney, born October 2, 1884 in Lawrence, the daughter of Benjamin P. and Margaret (Kelly) Cheney of that city.

Neal and Augusta, or "Gussy" as she was generally known, made their home with Neal's father at 42 Lawrence Street, and their first child, Henry Kingman II, was born there on October 5, 1907. A few months later, on January 9, 1908, Neal's mother died, and they continued their residence with "H. K.", maintaining the home for him at 42 Lawrence Street until 1910, when the property was sold to permit the erection of the present Y. M. C. A. building, which now occupies the site. "H. K." purchased a country estate at Sawyer's Corner, No. 521 Lowell Street in Methuen, Massachusetts, and Neal's family moved with him to the new location, and kept their home there until "H. K."'s death in 1920. Here their second son, Neal Weston Junior was born on September 27, 1910, soon after they had settled in the new home.

Neal worked for some time before his marriage in the retail paint store of Hall Brothers, on Essex Street, in

Lawrence. He later operated the Methuen Grain Store in Methuen, a branch of the H. K. Webster Company. Soon after the family located in the Sawyer's Corner home, Neal established a sizable poultry business on his father's property, which he operated for several years under the name of "White Dot Farms". Following this, he engaged in a small enterprise of raising foxes on his father's estate. During "H. K."'s declining years, he served his father faithfully as his personal attendant and chauffeur. Following his father's death in 1920, the estate at Sawyer's Corner was sold, and Neal and Gussie purchased a beautiful new home at No. 16 Fair Oaks Avenue, in Methuen, which was the family home for many years. Beginning in 1922, Neal solicited insurance for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. In 1932 he formed an insurance agency with his sons Henry and Weston, which he operated from his home for about six years under the name of "Webster and Co". He was elected a director of the H. K. Webster Company. and served in that capacity until his death in 1943.

Neal Webster was a member of Tuscan Lodge, A. F. and A. M. and served as its Worshipful Master in 1918 and 1919. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies in the Valleys of Lowell, and Boston, and of the York Rite Bodies in Lawrence, having served as Eminent Commander of Bethany Commandery in 1924. He possessed a fine baritone voice, and entertained with vocal solos on many social occasions. He also sang as baritone in a mixed quartet at the Central Methodist Church, now the United Methodist Church of Lawrence, of which he was a lifetime member.

Gussie Webster was an accomplished musician, and frequently entertained at social functions with her whistling and selections on the piano. She was noted for her genial personality, and was extremely popular in all circles of her acquaintance. She was an expert golfer, and for a number of years held the Women's Championship at the Merrimack Valley Country Club, in Methuen, as well as at the Vesper Country Club, in Lowell. She participated in many county and State tournaments, and held office for a number of years in the

Massachusetts Golf Association. She also had unusual success in bowling, and took part in many bowling tournaments. Gussie died on November 13, 1939, at the early age of 55. The home on Fair Oaks avenue was sold, and Neal lived for a short time at the home of his younger son, Neal Weston Webster, on Appletree Lane, in Andover. His death four years later on June 26, 1943, was the end of a lingering illness which took his life at the early age of 59.

Children of Neal Weston Webster[9] and Augusta Steele Cheney

HENRY KINGMAN II[10] was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts on October 5, 1907. At the age of three, he moved with his parents to the newly acquired estate of his grandfather, Henry Kingman Webster, at Sawyer's Corner in Methuen, Massachusetts. Here he received his early education in the nearby public schools of Methuen. In 1920, at the age of 13, he moved with his family to a new home at No. 16 Fair Oaks Avenue in Methuen, where he resided until his marriage. Henry graduated from the Methuen High School in the class of 1925, and subsequently spent two years at Dartmouth College. He was elected to the School Committee for the town of Methuen, and served as chairman for two years. About 1931 he became associated with his father and brother in an insurance agency which was conducted from his father's home at 16 Fair Oaks Avenue in Methuen, under the name of "Webster and Co". He continued his association with his father in the agency until 1937.

On June 14, 1935, Henry was married in Newton, Massachusetts, to Marion B. Sumner, born in Brookline Massachusetts, May 20, 1906, daughter of Herbert G. and Emma M. Sumner of Newton. They first made their home in an apartment at 271 Broadway, in Methuen, where their only child, Henry Kingman III, was born. In March 1937, Henry and Marion moved to Newton, Massachusetts where they resided with Marion's parent's at 42 Greylock Road until her father's death in 1948. They then moved to a home at No. 30 Orchard Street in West Newton. Henry was employed in the Insurance office of Brewer and Ford, General Agents, until his sudden death on October 11, 1971. He was survived by his wife, Marion, who died after a short illness on February

26, 1973. They were both buried in the Newton cemetery. Their only child was:

Henry Kingman III, was born in Methuen, Mass. on December 20, 1936. He moved with his family in 1937 to Newton, Mass., where they resided with his mother's parents at 42 Greylock Road. Upon the death of his mother's father in 1948, the family moved to a home at 30 Orchard Street in West Newton. Henry attended the public schools of Newton, and graduated from Newton High School in 1955. He had been active in sports, and was a member of the State Championship Baseball team in 1955. He also played in the High School Marching Band of which he was president in his senior year.

"King", as Henry is familiarly called, entered the Aeronautical Engineering program in Boston University, later changing to Business Admistration, and graduated with a B S degree in June, 1960, with a major in Statistics. He served six months with the U. S. Arny Reserves and in 1961, began a training program in the Massachusetts Blue Cross. He became a computer programmer in the Data Processing area for Blue Cross in 1963. With the exception of a brief period with the Putnam Management Compnay in 1967, he has remained with Blue Cross until the present time. He was awarded the certificate in Data Processing by the Data Processing Managemment Association in March 1967, and is currently the manager of a systems development area for Blue Cross.

On April 24, 1965, King was married to Gail Lola Maziarski, daughter of Walter and Wanda Maziarski, of Chelsea Massachusetts. She was born November 30, 1939, and educated in the public schools of Chelsea, graduating from the Chelsea High School in 1957. While in High School she served on the Fashion Board of Wm. Filenes Company. After graduation, Gail worked for three years for the Bank of America in the bookkeeping Department in Burbank, California, after which she returned to Newton, and began work in the Billing Department of the Blue Cross.

King and Gail lived briefly at No. 9 Grant Street in Newton, but after nine months purchased a home at No. 19 Debra Lane, in Framingham, Massachusetts, where their first child, Jennifer, was born. In December 1968, they moved to a lovely home at No. 81 Grove Street in Scituate, Massachusetts where they presently reside, and where their second child, Elizabeth, was born. The family has been very active in St. Lukes Episcopal Church in Scituate, King having served two years on the vestry, and five years as church treasurer. Both King and Gail sing in the Choir, and both have served as treasurer of the Church Consignment Shop. They also sing in the Choral Art Society, an 80 member chorus with performances in the South Shore Area. Gail is a member of the Board of Directors of the Choral group, as well as the Scituate Parent Teachers Association, and treasurer of that organization. Their two children are:

Jennifer Carol, born in Framingham, Mass. January 8, 1967. She attended the public schools of Scituate, and is presently a senior in High School. She is particularly interested in wood carving of water fowl, and has won awards in regional, national, and local competition. She served for several years as an acolyte in the church, and has been president of the youth group.

Elizabeth Ann, born in Framingham, Mass., May 14, 1969. She has been an excellent student in the public schools of Scituate and was inducted into the Junior National Honor Society in June 1982. Beth enjoys field Hockey, and is a member of the School gymnastic team. She has sung in the Junior and Senior Church Choirs, and has served as treasurer of the Youth Group.

NEAL WESTON JR[10], was born in Methuen, Massachusetts on September 27, 1910, a few months after his parents had settled in their home at Sawyer's Corner. In 1920 he moved with the family to their new home at No. 16 Fair Oaks Avenue in Methuen, where he attended the public schools of Methuen. On March 25, 1937, he was married in Methuen, to Shirley Cara Locke, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, August 29, 1910, daughter of F. Harry and Cara (Crawford) Locke of Methuen. Shirley is a descendant of the original emigrant ancester, Capt. John Locke, of Rye, New Hampshire, whose daughter Triphena married

in 1693, John Webster[3] of the direct line of Websters being followed in this history.

Weston worked from 1930 to 1940 for the H. K. Webster Company and the L. E. Locke and Son Construction Company of Lawrence. He was also associated with his father and brother during this period, in an insurance agency operated from the home on Fair Oaks Avenue, under the name of "Webster and Co". From 1940 to 1953, he was employed at the Gallison Brass Foundry in Lawrence, with a period from 1942 to 1943 spent in the service. He served in the U. S. Navy, attaining the rank of Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, and received a number of service medals and ribbons. He saw action in the invasion of red Beach Lacata, and Gala, Sicily, and also in the first wave of the invasion of Red Beach, Salerno Italy.

Weston was a member of Phoenecian Lodge, A. F. and A. M, having served as an officer for several years. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in Lawrence, Lowell, and Boston. Weston and Shirley resided for many years at No. 4 Appletree Lane in Andover. In 1953, they moved to Westminster, Vermont, where Weston engaged in the commercial raising of Aberdeen Angus Beef cattle. He died after a brief illness on Oct 8, 1979 and was buried in the West Parish Cemetery, in Andover, Massachusetts. He is survived by his wife Shirley who now resides at River Road North, Walpole, New Hampshire. Weston and Shirley had no children.

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER JR.[10] 1898-1983

Chapter XII

WILHELMINA FYFE MUIRHEAD 1904-

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER JR.[10] Was born May 14, 1898, at No. 8 Wyman Street in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the first child and son of Dean Kingman and Clarabell (Hatch) Webster. His parents, disliking the term "Junior", began early to call him by his middle name, "Kingman", as a distinction from "Dean", by which his father was generally known, and he was familiarly called "Kingman" thereafter in most circles of his acquaintance. In 1807, the house in which the family lived was moved to a site across the street at No. 19 Wyman Street.

Kingman's elementary schooling was in the public schools of Lawrence, attending the Arlington Street School for the first four grades and the John K. Tarbox School for grades 5 to 8. In 1911, he entered the freshman class in Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, and attended classes there as a "day student", commuting daily from his home in Lawrence. He graduated with his class in 1915, and was admitted to Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1919. His first year at "Tech" was spent at the old buildings in Boston, inasmuch as the present structure was not then ready for occupancy. Kingman became a member of Phi Beta Epsilon Fraternity, and enjoyed living at their new house at 400 Memorial Drive in Cambridge during most of his time at M. I. T.

In the summer of 1916 he joined a training cruise aboard the Navy ship U. S. Virginia, accompanied by his boyhood chum Warren Haycock. Warren later attended the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and made the Navy a career, becoming a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy, but Kingman had other ideas for his future. He spent the summer of 1917 at his parents' summer cottage at White's Pond in Pelham, New Hampshire, and worked most of the summer helping

to rebuild the barn which had burned down the previous winter. When it was completed, he "slung" his hammock in the cupola of the barn, trying to recapture some of the "Navy atmosphere".

Due to the emergency conditions of the war period, courses at M. I. T. were accelerated, and by attending classes throughout the summer of 1918, Kingman graduated in the fall of that year, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Course X, Chemical Engineering. He promptly obtained employment with the E. I. Dupont DeNemours Company, and was sent to their plant in Hopewell, Virginia, where powder for munitions was being manufactured. On November 11, 1918, the Armistice of World War I was signed, and the entire working force of the Hopewell Plant was laid off. He returned for a few weeks to his home in Lawrence, but on January 1, 1919, was recalled to work for the Dupont Company in the Dye Works at Wilmington, Delaware. There he spent nearly two years as chemist and engineer in the Indigo Plant.

In August, 1920, his father needed help in the management of the H. K. Webster Company, and pursuaded Kingman to join him in the business. Kingman returned to Lawrence to enter the employ of the H. K. Webster Company, and spent the first three months at the University of New Hampshire, under Professor Kraybill in the Grain Chemistry Department, where he acquired a knowledge of the procedures for testing animal feeds. He later spent two months in the plant of G. W. and C. A. Lane in Exeter, New Hampshire, observing some of the processes in the manufacture of grain mill machinery. Kingman then worked several months in various departments of the H. K. Webster Company, to learn first hand how the business operated. After such a well rounded training, he was soon able to assist his father in many of the management responsibilities and was elected a Director of the Company in 1921.

Kingman spent some time reorganizing the original "batch mixer" system to obtain greater production efficiency. At that time, the Company was manufacturing the entire feed

requirements of the Rockingham County Farmers Exchange in Exeter, New Hampshire, and this amounted to over half of the total feeds produced. When, in 1922, the Exchange began their own manufacturing operations, the volume of the Webster Company was severely affected, and an effort was made to develop other lines of activity. Kingman assisted in organizing the "McClaren Tire Company", becoming treasurer, , and for a short time, a store was maintained on Broadway in Lawrence under the management of Earl Gallup, mainly engaged in the sale of McClaren tires. The venture did not prove profitable, however, and was soon liquidated, with Mr. Gallup continuing the business for a number of years under his own name. Another venture into the age of the automobile was the short time distributorship of "Underhay Oil", when the Company performed services somewhat like a garage, changing oil in the Webster Company yard on West Street.

In 1923, Kingman and his father, "D. K.", with Edward B. Saunders, organized the New England By-products Corporation, specializing in the manufacture and sale of meat scraps, blended to various guaranteed protein levels. Kingman became Treasurer, and Manager, with Saunders acting as sales representative, covering New England and other Eastern States. A small office was opened in the H. K. Webster Company Buildings on West Street, Lawrence. Kingman planned and supervised the installation of extensive grinding and mixing equipment to produce the products offered by the new Company. After a few difficult early years, the New England By-products Corporation grew and prospered, soon changing their principal activity to the sale of fishery by-products, largely cod-liver oil. Later, they became sales agent of the Animal Feed Products Division of the Gorton Pew Fisheries, Ltd, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. In 1939, the office was moved to a location in the Grain and Flour Exchange building in Boston, Massachusetts. Kingman remained in close contact with the management throughout many years until it was finally sold to Frank G. Bowes, its principal salesman, about 1970.

On June 7, 1924, Dean Kingman Webster Jr. was married in Lawrence, to Wilhelmina Fyfe Muirhead, daughter and youngest of 9 children of Samuel and Margaret(Howe) Muirhead. Mina was born May 19, 1904, in Thornlibank, near Glasgow, in Scotland, and her lineage is traced briefly on page G of the genealogical appendix. She came to Lawrence with her parents in 1920. "Mina", as she has always been known, had graduated from Whitehill School and Alpress secretarial school in Glasgow, and soon found employment in the commercial department of the New England Telephone Company in Lawrence, where she worked up to the time of her marriage to Kingman.

Kingman's principal interest continued with the H. K. Webster Company. He became Clerk of the Corporation in 1924, which office he held until 1931. In February, 1925, when the Rockingham County Farmers Exchange failed, he interested two of their feed salesmen, Messrs. Benjamin O. Wood, and Oscar E. Huse, in selling feeds for the Webster Company. A new brand of "Rockingham Feeds" was introduced, using the open formulas previously used by the Exchange, and within a few months, a large part of the co-op business was being handled by the Webster Company. In that year, the mixing capacity of the old "batch mixer" was soon exceeded, and Kingman planned and supervised the installation of a new modern continuous mixing system in the Lawrence plant, capable of producing feeds blended with molasses. This was the first unit of its kind in New England, and the completion of the project marked the beginning of a new era in the merchandising of prepared livestock feeds by the H. K. Webster Company. From 1925 to 1930, the sales of branded feeds increased fourfold.

In 1927, Kingman initiated the publication called "Station W B S", a bi-monthly four page pamphlet which was mailed to all direct customers of the Company, and to lists of retail customers supplied by Blue Seal Dealers. Each issue contained industry news-worthy events, as well as announcements of new products, and changes in products planned by the Company. Articles were prepared by the Poultry

and Dairy Specialists, and by the Nutrition Director. A corner called "Feed Chaff" frequently furnished a little humor supplied by Kingman's father, "D K". . Kingman was responsible for the publication of "W B S" until it became "BLUE SEAL NEWSREEL" in 1953, when his son Dean came into the organization.

In 1928, Kingman's younger brother, Walter, came into the business, and it was not many years later that their father "Dean K." relinquished most of the management responsibilities to "the boys", as he so frequently called them. Kingman became Treasurer of the Company at this time. Walter, being mechanically inclined, assumed charge of the maintenance of the plant and machinery, and eventually took responsibility for all research and production. Kingman, leaning more to the commercial side of the business, assumed charge of sales, purchasing, credit, finance, and public relations. The division of responsibilities proved a happy one, and the two brothers worked together in perfect harmony for many years.

During the period of the 1930's, the Company continued to grow steadily, and the sale of BLUE SEAL FEEDS during that ten year period more than doubled. The capacity of the Lawrence Plant became severely taxed, and full day and night shifts were required to keep up to the demand for manufactured feeds. An attempt was made to purchase adjoining land, but this did not prove possible. In January, 1941, the Feed Manufacturing plant owned by the Quaker Oats Company, in Richford Vermont, was inspected with a view toward possible purchase, and in April, an option to buy was secured. The purchase was a momentous decision, for the plant in Richford was approximately five times the size of the Lawrence establishment, and it appeared that many years would be required before sufficient volume could be obtained to support so large an acquisition. The decision was made, however, and the purchase consummated the following month. Title to the property was taken in the name of Dean K. Webster Jr. and Walter N. Webster, doing business as the "Webster Realty Company", a partnership of equal shares

designed to hold the real estate and rent the same to the Webster Company. The partnership was discontinued in 1945, with the company taking full ownership of the property.

During the months following the purchase of the Richford property, Walter was engaged in planning and carrying out a complete renovation of the new plant, while Kingman made a beginning in the development of an extended sales organization to cover the additional New England territory not previously served from Lawrence. By late November in 1941, the new plant began operation, and a sizable portion of the mixed car business previously shipped from the Lawrence plant, was transferred to that location. Less than a month later came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and the nation was plunged into all-out war. The war years were busy ones for the Company, and full of many difficult management problems.

The year 1942 showed an increase in sales of BLUE SEAL FEEDS of more than 50%, and in 1943, the sales more than doubled again. Such a phenomenal growth was in part due to the efforts of a greatly expanded sales organization, but also largely due to the increased demand for feed during the war period. The Webster Company, with their greatly enlarged facilities, were in an excellent position to absorb such an increase, at a time when many competitors were handicapped by crowded facilities, and shortages in manpower.

The imposition of strict price controls by the government soon created severe dislocations in the flow of grain and feed supplies into New England, and many items were rationed by suppliers, and indeed, many became impossible to purchase. These problems, together with the greatly expanded volume of business, required the greater part of Kingman's time to be devoted to purchasing, and relief for him was secured in the employment of Frank G. Peterson as Sales Manager, and Raeburn B. Hathaway, as Office, and Credit Manager, as well as legal advisor. Both of these new employees rendered invaluable service to the Company serving in these capacities at a very critical growth period of the Company.

Dean K. Webster Jr. continued to devote much of his time to purchasing, and was ably assisted in this work by Fred S. Colby, a grain broker in the Boston Grain and Flour exchange. In 1953, the buying requirements had expanded to such a degree that a new purchasing department was created, headed by John P. Brooks, of Holliston, Massachusetts. Kingman had served as Treasurer of the Company since 1931, but upon the death of his father in 1951, became President, and Chairman of the Board. Kingman helped in the formation of a number of affiliated Companies, serving as Treasurer and a Director in the Jones Grain Company of Goffstown, New Hampshire, the Farmers Grain Company of Littleton, Mass.,the Richford Grain Company, of Richford, Vermont, and the Hallowell Grain Company, of Hallowell, Maine. He officially retired from active work with the company in 1963, and continued as Chairman of the Board until 1981, when he was named Honorary Chairman.

Kingman found time to serve the feed industry in various capacities over a long period of years, having been a Director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, the New England Millers and Shippers Association, the National Grain and Feed Dealers Association, the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, serving that organization as President in 1941-42, and the American Feed Manufacturers Association, serving that organization as Chairman of the Board of Directors for two years in 1955 and 1956. He also served on various arbitration committees for these organizations.

He was active in Banking circles as a trustee of the Lawrence Savings Bank, the Atlantic Cooperative bank, in which he served a term as President, and a lengthy affiliation with the Bay State Merchants National Bank, (now Bank of New England) as a member of the Board of Directors. He was a member of the Lawrence Rotary Club and was president in 1949-50. He continued a lifelong interest and membership in the Central Methodist Church, now the United Methodist Church of Lawrence, serving several years as Sunday School Superintendant, and as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He was a member of the "Monday Night Club" a local literary

group with limited membership, and a charter member of the Lanem Club. Kingman served on the Phillips Academy Alumni Council, and was class secretary for a number of years. He established the "Webster" history prize awarded annually at the Academy. He also served the M. I. T. Alumni Asscociation as Class Agent for the class of 1919 for many years.

In 1952, he joined with his brother, Walter, in forming the Webster Charitable Foundation, and served as its President until the time of his death. Contributions by members of the family, and by the H. K. Webster Company, over the thirty odd years of its existence, have enabled the dispensing of over one million dollars to worthy charitable and educational causes.

Kingman served as president of the City Mission which later became Family Service, and also was a Director for many years in the Lawrence Chapter of the Massachusetts Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children, and was its president for a short period. He served as a director and as President of the Lawrence Clinic, and was an active worker in the Greater Lawrence Community Chest, serving as general chairman of the Campaign in 1940, and as President in 1953. He was a Director of the Lawrence Y. M. C. A. and for many years was Secretary of the Board. In recognition of his many civic contributions, he was presented by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, with a special award in recognition of his outstanding service to the community.

Perhaps Kingman's greatest civic interest in later years was his dedication to the Lawrence General Hospital, where he served for many years on the Board of Trustees and as president of the Hospital from 1962 to 1971 and Chairnman of the Board of Trustees from 1971 to 1973. A very substantial contribution, made by him, enabled the Hospital to construct the new emergency wing in 1975. This has been fittingly named the "Webster Wing" in honor of Kingman amd his wife Mina, who was also an active worker with the Lawrence General Hospital, serving on the Board of Trustees for many years and as the first President of the "Aid"

association when it was formed in 1954. Mina also has been on the board of directors of the Lawrence Y. W. C. A., and on the Girl Scout Council, and served on the board of the International Institute for 44 years. She worked for the English Speaking Union, meeting overseas wives of non-English speaking aliens. Mina also worked on the Methuen Chapter of the American Red Cross, and served as chairman of the Hungarian Relief, and the Finnish Relief programs.

Dean K. Webster Jr., sharing to some extent the interest of his illustrious father in Masonry, was a member of Tuscan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., as well as of the bodies of the York and Scottish Rites. He served as Worshipful Master of Tuscan Lodge, as Illustrious Master of Lawrence Council of Royal and Select Masters, and as Thrice Potent Master of Lawrence Lodge of Perfection. His service to the craft and to the Community was recognised by the award of the Honorary 33rd degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in 1972.

No account of Kingman's life would be complete without reference to his intense interest in golf. While he did not start his golfing activity until the age of 40, and never took any lessons, he gradually became rather proficient at the game, scoring often in the high eighties, with a career highlight of 79 recorded at the North Andover Country Club. He developed a corps of golfing friendships, including a regular "Rotary" foursome with Walter Demers, Charles Seifert, and Eugene Bernardin, with whom he played nearly every Wednesday afternoon for over two decades. A similar "regular" grouping within the feed industry included Robert McLeod, President of "Wirthmore Feeds", Lloyd Riford, President of Beacon Milling, and Isaac "Ike" Riggs, President of Quaker Oats Company. He joined the North Andover Country Club in 1946 and continued as an active member for the balance of his life,- always a true sportsman, and a welcome companion on the links at any time.

Kingman and Mina made their first home at No. 18 Royal Street in Lawrence, Mssachusetts, and it was here that their first child, Dean, was born. About 1931,the family

moved to No. 91 Tower Hill Street in Lawrence, where their daughter, Joan, was born, and in 1935, they moved again to No. 16 Ditson Place in Methuen, Massachusetts. In 1942, Kingman purchased a home of his own on Sunset Rock Road in Andover, Massachusetts, which he later sold to his son Dean in 1970. This was the attractive colonial style home built a few years previously by Alden Taylor. Following the sale to Dean, Kingman and Mina made their home in an apartment on Beacon Hill in Boston. They also purchased a home in Scotsdale Arizona, where they enjoyed the winter months. They continued to spend their summers at the family summer cottage on White's Pond, in Pelham,New Hampshire. In his later years Kingman suffered a series of minor strokes, which were increasingly troublesome, leading to his death on July 29, 1983. An impressive service was conducted in his memory, in the Chapel of Phillips Academy in Andover. Burial was in the Dean K. Webster lot in the Belleview Cemetery in Lawrence. Mina now makes her home at the Royal Crest Apartments in Andover, Massachusetts.

Children of Dean Kingman Webster Jr.[10] and Wilhelmina Fyfe Muirhead.

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER III[11], was born in Lawrence, Mass. on May 16, 1929. Further details of his life are given in Chapter XIV in connection with the continuing history of the H. K. Webster Company.

JOAN MUIRHEAD WEBSTER, was born in Lawrence, Mass. on May 24, 1932. She attended the elementary schools of Methuen and Andover, and the eighth grade in Pike's school in Andover. Joan entered Abbott Academy in Andover in 1945, and graduated "Cum Laude" in 1949. She graduated from Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1953 with a B A degree in English.

On April 10, 1954, Joan Webster was married in Andover, to Alexander Commins Post, son of Herman Bailey, and Ethel Louise (Commins) Post. Alex was born October 28, 1931, in Akron Ohio, where his father handled exports for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. He attended the public schools of Akron, where he received the American Legion award while in the eighth grade. In 1945, Alex entered Western Reserve Academy in Hudson, Ohio, whose excellent music department played an important role in his future as organist and composer. He served as Sophomore Class President, and later, as Senior Council President. He graduated with honors, and was the recipient of the Bicknell Prize.

Alex entered Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts in 1949 where he expanded his talent for music composition. He served as president of the Delta Phi Fraternity, graduated in 1953 with honors in music, and received the Hubbard Prize for creative work. After a stretch in the Army Security Agency, with service in Korea, he entered

the University of Michigan in 1956, where he studied Organ, and worked for a Master's degree in Composition and Organ. While at the University he served as Organist and choir director in St. James Episcopal Church in Dexter Michigan.

In 1958 Alex accepted a position at San Francisco State University, teaching composition and theory, where he is now a full professor, and head of the organ department. He served as organist at the Old Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, and for one year was Dean of the San Francisco Chapter of Organists. For twenty five years Alex has presented numerous recitals in the Bay area as well as on the East Coast, and has premiered several new works for organ, organ and voice, and harpsichord in chamber ensemble. In 1963 he became associated with the First Unitarian Church of San Francisco, as organist and choir director, and later was ordained a Minister of Music in the church. In 1983, the church proclaimed a three day music festival honoring his great achievements in the field of music and composition, and his twenty years of service and dedication to the music of the church.

Joan was with Alex during his stay at the University of Michigan, sang in the church choir, and served as Secretary of the Vestry. She also worked in the personnel department of the Engineering Research Institute, in charge of Academic personnel. Alex and Joan moved to San Francisco in 1958, and it was here that their first child, Katherine Webster, was born on December 10, 1960. Joan became active in the Women's Faculty Club of the University, handling several committees, and co-editing the Faculty Cookbook published in 1961. In that year Joan and Alex bought their first home in San Bruno, California, and here their last two children were born, Andrea

Commins, on January 25, 1963, and Alexander Commins Jr. on March 17, 1967.

In San Bruno, Joan continued her volunteer work, serving as leader of a Campfire group, and secretary of the Peninsular Symphony Association. In 1969, Joan and Alex purchased a larger home at 108 La Loma Lane, in Burlingame, California, where they now reside. In Burlingame, Joan served as P T A President of the elementary school, and for many years was on the Executive Boards of the Elementary, and High School P T A's. She was active in the Poplar Center program for retarded children and adults, and the "PALS" organization for cerebral palsied children and adults, and served as First Vice President of the Advisory Committee for the 200 voice Masterworks Chorale of San Mateo, California. She has also been a member of Chapter QW of the PEO Sisterhood since 1974. Joan is presently the first assistant manager of the Crown Book Store in Millbrae, California. The children of Joan and Alex are:

Katherine Webster, born in San Francisco, California, December 10, 1960, and attended the elementary schools of San Bruno, and Burlingame. In the Mills High School in Burlingame, she displayed considerable talent for writing, working on the school newspaper, and had a poem published by the National Journal of High School Poetry. She was active in the First Presbyterian Church as a choir member, and as a member of the Westminister Fellowship, serving as a counselor during a summer retreat. Kathy entered the University of California in Davis in 1979, and sang in the University Chorus, as well as serving as a counselor in the Student Counseling Center. She is

presently a volunteer at the crisis line at the Sexual Assault Center in Davis, California.

Kathy majored in International Relations, and spent her junior year at the University of Goettingen, in Germany. She graduated from the University of California with high honors in December, 1983, and is presently living in Davis, where she is working as an administrative assistant for a non-profit organization serving developmentally disabled adults, as well as working part time at the Orpheus Book Store in Davis.

Andrea Commins, born in San Francisco, Calif., on January 25, 1963. She attended the public schools of San Bruno and Burlingame, and graduated from Mills High School in 1981, being very active in sports. She was captain of both the field hockey and flag football teams in her senior year, and was chosen "All-League" for Flag Football in 1980. Following high school, Andrea entered San Diego State University, in San Diego, California, where she will enter her senior year in 1985, majoring in Criminal Justice.

Alexander Commins Jr., born in San Mateo, California on March 17, 1967. He attended the elementary schools of Burlingame, and will finsih his senior year at Mills High School in 1985. Alex has been very active in sports, being particulartly interested in Goal Keeping on the school soccer team. He was selected the team's Most Valuable Player, and Co-captain of his team in 1981 and 1983, and was awarded

the school's "Hall of Fame" award in soccer in his junior year. In the fall of 1985 he will enter San Mateo College in San Mateo, California.

Dean K. Webster III
Dean Kingman Webster Jr.
R. Kingman Webster
Walter Neal Webster

Chapter XIII

WALTER NEAL WEBSTER[10] 1902-

FLORENCE ETHEL BAKE 1903-

WALTER NEAL WEBSTER[10] Was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts on May 2, 1902, the second child and son of Dean Kingman and Clarabell (Hatch) Webster. His name was selected to honor two uncles, the brothers of his mother and father, Walter F. Hatch, and Neal W. Webster. He has always been called by his first name "Walter". In 1907, the house in which the family lived was moved to a new site across the street at No. 19 Wyman Street, and here Walter resided until his marriage in 1927. His elementary schooling was in the public schools of Lawrence, and in 1915, he entered the freshman class at Phillips Academy in Andover Mass. He attended classes there as a day student, commuting daily from his home in Lawrence, on the old "trolley cars". He graduated with his class in 1919, and was admitted to Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1923. His major course of study was in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, but he also completed simultaneously, most of the prescribed subjects in the Course of Business Administration. He graduated in June, 1923 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Upon graduation from M. I. T. he secured a position with the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation in Kearney, New Jersey, but before commencing work there, the job was cancelled due to the drastic curtailment in ship-building activity which took place throughout the country after the war years. He immediately entered the student training program of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, in Boston, Massachusetts. During the first nine weeks he was sent into various locations for short periods in the plant, traffic, and commercial departments of the Company. He was then assigned to the general engineering department, and

spent four years on fundamental plan engineering cost studies. He was later transferred to the Machine Switching (Dial System) Traffic Engineering Department, where he worked on traffic specifications for many of the early dial system offices in New England.

On August 6, 1927, Walter was married at the home of his bride's parents, in Kingston, New Hampshire, to Florence Ethel Bake, daughter of Herbert and Maria (Megson) Bake. Florence Bake was born February 18, 1903, and her lineage is traced briefly on page I of the genealogical appendix, both mother and father having been born in England. She was educated in the Public Schools of Lawrence and Methuen, Massachusetts, graduating from Methuen High School in 1921. She then attended Lowell Teacher's College, now a part of Lowell University, and upon graduation in 1923, taught for four years in the elementary schools of the Town of Methuen, Massachusetts.

On January 1, 1928, Walter resigned from his position with the Telephone Company, to become associated with his father and brother in the family business of the H. K. Webster Company. His first work was in the mill in various production departments, but soon became engaged in work in the office, becoming rapidly acquainted with all phases of the business. Being mechanically inclined, he specialized in production methods and machinery, and soon had charge of all plant operations, as well as the maintenance and improvements of buildings and machinery. At the same time, he was assisting his brother, Kingman, in the general management responsibilities. In 1931 he was made a Director of the Company and elected Clerk of the Corporation.

In 1930, the H. K. Webster Company became one of the first concerns in the Northeast, to employ a full-time specialist in Poultry Husbandry. They selected for this work, Professor Albert W. Doolittle, then head of the Poultry Husbandry Department of the Essex Agricultural School in Danvers, Massachusetts. Professor Doolittle, in addition to his service work with poultry customers, initiated a small

research program for the Company, at the farm in Pelham, New Hampshire, owned by the president of the Company, Dean K. Webster. Walter worked with the Professor in this project, supervising the necessary building construction, and became interested in the latest scientific developments in nutrition. He began an intensive study of animal nutrition and biological chemistry, and attended many educational meetings devoted to new developments in this field. He attended for many years the annual week's nutrition school held at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.

When, in 1932, Professor Doolittle was forced to retire because of failing health, Walter took charge of the research work, expanding the facilities at the experimental farm, and devoting a major portion of his time to this aspect of the business. To provide continuing poultry management service to the trade, Ronald Sherburne was employed. He was a graduate of the Poultry Department of the University of New Hampshire, and for many years rendered valuable service to the Company. Walter continued in the nutrition and research work until 1943, when the great increase in business warranted a full time specialist, and Dr. Harold M. Harshaw of the U. S. Experiment Station in Beltsville Maryland, was engaged. At the same time, Harold E. McClure, a chemist from Beltsville, was employed to set up a new Chemical Laboratory in the West street Buildings, and to serve as a full time Chemist in charge of the Laboratory.

During the period from 1928 to 1940, the volume of feeds produced by the Webster Company had increased five-fold, requiring constant replacements and additions to the facilities at Lawrence. Walter served as production manager, planning and supervising all of the building and mechanical improvements. In 1940, the Lawrence plant was being utilized to its maximum capacity, with two complete 48 hour shifts, operating six days a week. An attempt was made to purchase adjoining property for expansion purposes, but this proved to be not feasible. In January, 1941, Walter and Kingman with their father "D. K.", visited the idle plant of the Quaker Oats Company in Richford, Vermont. After very

careful consideration, the plant was acquired in April of that year, taking title in the name of "Dean K. Webster Jr. and Walter N. Webster, doing business as the Webster Realty Company". This partnership of equal shares was designed to hold the real estate, and lease the facilities to the H. K. Webster Company. Later, in 1945, the entire holdings of the Realty Company were acquired by the Webster Company.

The purchase of the new plant, and placing it into operation, was a staggering, but challenging project, for the storage capacity of the Richford Elevator was ten times that being used at Lawrence, and the buildings were five times the size of Lawrence. The potential production capacity was at least five times that then required. The plant had remained idle for eight years, and a vast amount of repairs and modernization was needed before the first production of feed could be possible. Moreover, it was apparent that a revision of the handling facilities to provide for the unloading and storage of most of the principal ingredients in bulk, was needed to effect maximum economies in operation. A complete modernization of the packing and outward loading arrangements was also necessary. Walter, as production manager, promptly devoted full time to the huge project, developing the plans, ordering equipment, and construction supplies, and supervising the large number of skilled workmen needed to complete the work in as short a time as possible. He spent much of his time in Richford during that summer and fall, until the first feed was produced, and carload shipments commenced in November, 1941.

During the following year, sales of BLUE SEAL FEEDS increased 50%, and the greater part of the production was handled at the new plant in Richford. The increased war production activity, and the drafting of much of the available manpower for armed service, made it extremely difficult to obtain sufficient labor to continue to operate the Lawrence plant, and on December 31,1942, all production was transferred to Richford. This change, together with a doubling of feed sales in 1943, brought the Richford Plant into full scale activity, comparable to the largest feed

Feed Manufacturing Plant of H. K. Webster Company
Richford Vermont 1960

plants in New England. Continued growth required constant improvements and expansion of the production facilities to a level never dreamed of when the original investment was made. Walter was principally responsible for the phenominal development of Richford to meet the needs. One of the notable additions to the faciliies was the installation in 1950 of the huge new loading shed. This modern facility, the largest of its kind in New England, provided for four separate railroad sidings with capacity for 52 cars under one roof. A system of travelling belts allowed feed, packaged in the mill on four separate production lines, to be delivered direct to each car door. Walter was ably assisted in all of the plant inprovements at Richford by Atlee Clark who served as plant maintenance superintendant, assisted by his two sons, Lloyd and Homer Clark, and a large maintenance crew. Much credit should also be given to Colin L. Coombs, who served as the original Plant Manager until his retiremment in 1961.

Walter served as Treasurer of the H. K. Webster Company from 1951 to 1962, as President from 1962 to 1968, as Co-chairman of the Board from 1968 to 1983 and is presently the Chairman of the Board of Directors. He has also been associated with the several affilliated grain interests of the H. K. Webster Company, being a stockholder and Director of the Richford Grain Company in Richford Vermont, the Hallowell Grain Company, in Hallowell, Maine, the Farmers Grain Company in Littleton, Massachusetts, and the Jones Grain Company, in Goffstown, New Hampshire. For a period of a number of years he served the Farmers Grain Company as Treaurer, and executive officer, and was President of the Jones Grain Company. Several of these original affilliates have since been liquidated, or consolidated with the modern incorporation of the H. K Webster Stores of Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, and New York.

In 1955, Walter's son Ralph Kingman, known familiarly as "King", became associated with the Company, and being of similar mechanical inclination, gradually assumed much of the production management. In that year, King worked with his father in planning the modernization of the brick

building which adjoined the original buildings of the H. K. Webster Company on the north side. This building had been erected by Henry K. Webster in 1918, and was leased for many years to the National Biscuit Company. When it became available, it was completely modernized as an office facility, and the Company offices were moved to this larger and much needed location. The new office space has more recently been expanded by a sizable addition, connecting the old storehouse, which now houses a modern retail store, with the new office which had been created in 1955.

During the period of the 1950's, and continuing into the 1960's, the poultry business in New England began a revolutionary change. All through the war years, poultry and egg production was in the hands of relatively small independent poultrymen. Following the war, many of those who had been successful, expanded their operations, while many of the smaller operators found that profits in poultry were increasingly difficult to maintain. These became squeezed out of business, and the readily available jobs elsewhere, helped them to make their decisions to liquidate. The larger farms kept on expanding, and soon the largest installed their own feed manufacturing plants, in what came to be known as "integrated" operations. With their own breeding and broiler growing facilities, combined with meat processing plants and marketing operations, made huge combinations of strength which further accelerated the liquidation of the smaller independents.

The Poultry Feed business of the H. K. Webster Company, which, up until 1950, had been over two thirds of their volume, was threatened to gradually vanish. In an effort to retain the feed business of the large poultry operators, a program of construction of small, highly efficient "Satellite Mills" was started in 1964. "King" and Walter planned the first of these for installation at Livermore Falls, Maine. A novel new automatic feed blender was devised which allowed the truck driver to dial his own feed formula, and produce the feed directly into his bulk delivery truck, with no plant labor being required. The

device was so new as to be patentable, and a patent was secured in the name of Ralph K. Webster, on January 1, 1966.

With King taking over the production management at this time, more Satellite mills followed the initial experiment in Livermore falls, with installations at Lawrence Massachusetts, Rockland Maine, Wauregan Connecticut, and Maybrook, New York. While the Satellite principle helped to stem the tide of shrinking poultry feed business, it was doomed to failure with the eventual concentration of poultry business in the hands of a very few large integrated operations, which had their own feed manufacturing facilities. All of the original Satellite mills for poultry feed have since been sold or abandoned, but the idea has been progressed into special Dairy Satellite Mills, which have been highly successful. It is believed that the original Poultry Satellite Mills may have been the ultimate straw which influenced a number of other important feed competitors to withdraw from New England, which proved to be a great help to the Company during this painful transition period.

At this time, a great emphasis was placed on developing feed business to serve the dairy farmer. A good start had been made in this direction when the Richford Plant was acquired, as a very high level of Dairy Farming was then accessible by rail and truck service from Richford. A Dairy Specialist, Charles C. Larrabee, was employed to service the Daily trade, and more attention was paid to provide a variety of feeds to fit the needs of the dairy farmer. The continuing story of progress of the H. K. Webster Company is more appropriately related, however, in connection with the lives of the succeeding generations. Walter was officially retired on his 65th birthday in 1967, but he had developed an interest in the application of computers to the business, and devoted the following years to this new, fascinating, and useful field.

The first contact with computers was in 1964 when the Company purchased two "Friden Flexowriters". Walter attended a programming school, and soon had all the invoicing

performed on this new equipment, using "punched paper tape" as a source of programs and storage of sales data. Monthly sales reports were produced as a byproduct of the invoicing. It soon became apparent that many other functions could be performed by computers, and in 1967, the Company purchased a "Burroughs E-4000" unit, operating with "magnetic striped cards" and a "card reader". Walter again went to programming school, and soon had the general ledger and payroll operations moved to the new Burroughs computer. By 1970, the limitations of the Burroughs unit were recognized, and a new "Singer System 10" was purchased to replace both the Friden and the Burroughs units. Walter attended a two weeks training session in California, and by 1971, had completed programs to allow invoicing and monthly reports, which permitted a reduction from 4 operators to 2. He soon introduced the payroll and general ledger operations to the new Singer computer, and later developed a unique ingredient supply application, which allowed the purchasing department to obtain instantaineous supply reports from all of the remote mills.

By 1976, the computers had become so necessary in the daily operation of the business, that a programmer analyst was needed to help maintain and progress the "System 10". Seth MacLean was employed for this purpose, and he developed computer communications with the remote mills, allowing all of their invoicing and supply maintenance work to be entered into the central computer at Lawrence. More recently, Jeffrey Healey has been employed to take charge of this work, and undertake the installation of a new Data-General "MV-8000" computer with enormously increased capacity. All programs formerly run on the Singer had to be transferred to the new unit, and Walter again went to computer school, and assisted in the conversion of over 350 specialized programs to run on the new machine. He completely retired at the age of 82, after seeing the new Computer installed, and the system left in good hands.

Florence and Walter have taken a long and active interest in the Central Methodist Church, now the United

Methodist Church of Lawrence, of which they have both been members since childhood. They both enjoyed taking part in dramatics, and Florence later coached the production of plays undertaken by the youth groups of the Church. She was elected a trustee of the Lawrence General Hospital, serving on the board for ten years, also contributing her services in the Hospitality shop for a number of years. Florence has also had an interest in genealogical research, and helped greatly in the development of the first edition of this volume in 1953. She has worked on the research in England, as well as in this country, and her help in editing this present volume has been invaluable.

Walter has held various positions of responsibility in several organizations of the Church, and served as Treasurer of the trust funds of the church for over 20 years. He has also been active in other charitable organizations in the city, being a director for a long period in the Lawrence Boys Club, and in the Lawrence Young Mens Christian Association, serving the latter as President from 1950 to 1953, and as Treasurer of the trust funds for many years. He was also a member of the Two State executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was a corporator of the Lawrence Savings bank and the Broadway Savings Bank, and when the latter consolidated with the Essex Savings Bank, he became a Trustee of the new "Essex-Broadway Savings Bank", now the "First Essex Savings Bank of Lawrence. He was a director, of the Atlantic Cooperative Bank, later merged with the Lawrence Cooperative Bank, and still later, merged with the Andover Savings Bank. In 1952, he joined with his brother "Kingman" in forming the Webster Charitable Foundation and served that organization as Treasurer for over 30 years. In 1983, he succeeded his brother, Kingman, as President of the Foundation, which position he still holds

Walter N. Webster has had an interest in civic affairs, and was, for a few years a director of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce. He headed a Chamber committee to study the effects of the new "Urban Renewal" program on down-town Lawrence, and the comprehensive report of recommendations is

still on file in the Chamber. He served the National Chamber of Commerce, in Washington, D. C., as a member of their sub-committee on Urban Redevelopment. Walter became a Rotarian in 1951, and served Rotary as its President in 1960-61. In 1958 he was asked by the Mayor of the City of Lawrence to organize a committee of 100 leading citizens of the city, to study the various problems of Lawrence, and make recommendations. Walter served as chairman of this committee, which called itself "Plan 100", for two years. In 1960 he was awarded the Junior Chamber of Commerce "Ralph B. Wilkinson Outstanding Citzen Award", in recognition of his civic endeavors.

Walter has always had a keen interest in construction projects of all kinds, and served on many building committees to plan new facilities. The City of Lawrence had adopted one of the recommendations of "Plan 100" to build a new Police Station, and Walter sat with the Mayor in some of the preliminary planning. When asked to continue with final plans, however, he remonstrated that he never had any previous experience with the Police Department. In 1960, Walter served on the building committee which planned the new United Fund building in Lawrence. He was also a member of the building committee for the new High School for the Town of Andover, Massachusetts. He served on a building committee for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which planned the new Hospital annex to the Masonic Home in Charleton, Mass. , and the new kitchen and employee dining room in that facility, bears a plaque honoring the Right Worshipful Dean Kingman Webster. Walter served as chairman of the building committee which planned the new Andover-North Andover Y. M. C. A. building erected in Andover Mass. in 1973. The large gymnasium in this facility, is named the "Webster Gymnasium" in recognition of the substantial contributions of the Webster Family.

Following in the footsteps of his Illustrious father, but never catching up to him, Walter has had a long and active interest in Masonry. He is a member of Tuscan-Phonoecian Lodge, as well as St. Matthews Lodge A. F. & A. M.

and of all the bodies of the York and Scottish Rites, and of Aleppo Temple in the Shrine. He served as Thrice Potent Master of Lawrence Lodge of Perfection, and as Sovereign Prince of Lowell Council Princes of Jerusalem. He worked hard for dispensation to create a Council of Princes of Jerusalem in Lawrence, a goal long sought by his father before him, and when that was granted in 1960, he became a charter member of Zion Council, and was its first Sovereign Prince. He was long active in the work of Massachusetts Consistory in Boston, having served in various offices, including that of Second Lieutenant Commander, and took many - parts in the various dramatic presentations. Walter was crowned a 33rd degree Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, A.A.S.R., in 1946. He was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and served for 24 years in that office, being awarded the "Henry Price Medal" for his devotion to the Grand Lodge. He also served Grand Lodge for several years as Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Walter and Florence first made their home in Shawsheen Village, Andover Massachusetts, at No. 26 York Street. Here they resided for three years, their first child, Dorothy Jacqueline, being born while they were in this home. In 1930, they moved to the first floor apartment at No. 36 Highlawn Avenue in Lawrence, but in May, 1933, returned to Shawsheen to occupy the single cottage at No. 11 Kenilworth Street, which they purchased in 1936. Coincident to this move, their second child, Ralph Kingman, was born. In November, 1942, this home was sold to Walter's father, "D. K.", and the beautiful brick home at No. 24 William Street in Shawsheen was purchased. This was the home which Edward Riley, Vice President of General Motors Corporation, had built for his mother, sparing no expense in design and construction, to accurately copy the old English "Tudor" style of architecture. Walter and Florence and their family enjoyed this fine residence for many years and developed the property with many improvements from year to year. In 1968, they felt the burden of both indoor and outdoor maintenance of this 13 room, three story house, and Walter designed a new

home, and had it built at 7 Carriage Hill Road, in Andover, Massachusetts. They enjoyed this home until 1978, when they purchased a luxury condominium at Ferncroft Tower in Danvers Massachusetts, where they presently reside.

Children of Walter Neal Webster[10] and Florence Ethel Bake

DOROTHY JACQUELINE was born in Andover, Massachusetts, January 15, 1930, known as Jacqueline or more familiarly as "Jackie", attended the public schools of Andover and graduated from Knox School for girls in Cooperstown, New York (now in Long Island) in 1947. She attended Emerson College in Boston and graduated in 1951 with a B.S. degree in English and Speech. She received an M.A. degree at Columbia University in New York City in 1953, majoring in Speech Science and Correction, and became engaged as a Speech Therapist in the public schools of Waterford Connecticut.

On June 22, 1962 "Jackie" was married to Charles James Johnson Jr, born in New Bedford, Massachusetts March 4, 1922, only son of Charles James, and Mary Ann (Blower) Johnson. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and graduated from the New Bedford High School in 1940. He was a member of the first class in the Massachusetts Maritime Academy in 1942, and received a Merchant Marine third officer's licence in Steam and Sail, earning his Master Marine's license at the age of 24. He served in the Merchant Service with the United States Lines, the Alcoa Steamship Company, and Sprague Steamship Company. "Charlie" entered the Industrial Fastener industry in 1952, and is presently a purchasing professional in "high tech" industry.

Following a year's residence in Medford, Massachusetts, "Jackie" and "Charlie" purchased their first home in Melrose, Massachusetts, at 18 Spear Street, where their two children were born. In August 1967, they purchased a home at 4 Sylvan Terrace, in Lynnfield Massachusetts, where they

resided for 10 years. During this period "Jackie" served as a volunteer in the Elementary and Junior High School Libraries, and Media Centers in Lynnfield. She was also engaged as a part time Speech Therapist at a local Nursing Home, and served as Clerk of the Lynnfield Community Church (Congregational) for several years. In August of 1977 they purchased a new home at 7 Village Row, in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, where they now reside. "Jackie" is currently employed as a "Tour Coordinator" with Carlson Relocation Services in Salem Massachusetts. Their two children are:

Kimberley Joy, born Feb. 17, 1964, familiarly known as "Kim". She attended the public schools of Lynnfield and graduated from Lynnfield High School in 1982. Kim has a beautiful singing voice, and has sung in the church choir where she has rendered solos on a number of occasions, as well as at private wedding ceremonies. She will enter her senior year at Babson College in Wellesley Massachusets in 1985, majoring in Accounting and Business Management, and has spent one summer in the accounting department of H. K. Webster Company Inc.

Charles Webster, born Feb 21, 1966, familiarly known as "Chip". He attended the public schools of Lynnfield, and graduated from Lynnfield High School in 1984, having been a member of the football team for four years. He will enter his sophomore year at New Hampshire College in Manchester, N.H. in 1985, and is majoring in Hotel and Restaurant Management.

RALPH KINGMAN[11], born in Andover, Massachusetts, May 25, 1933. Further details of his life are given in Chapter XV in connection with the continuing history of the H. K. Webster Company.

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER III[11] 1929-

Chapter XIV

ELIZA TABB MASON 1941-

DEAN KINGMAN WEBSTER III[11] was born May 16, 1929 at No. 18 Royal Street, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the first child and son of Dean Kingman Jr., and Wilhelmina Fyfe (Muirhead) Webster. He has always been called "Dean" and in later years, disliking the appended "III" he dropped it, and to avoid confusion with his father and grandfather, also dropped his middle name as he preferred to be known simply as "Dean Webster". The family shortly moved to No. 91 Tower Hill Street in Lawrence and during their residence there, Dean attended the Riverside elementary school in Lawrence. In 1935 the family moved to No. 16 Ditson Place in Methuen, Mass., where Dean continued his elementary education through the eighth grade in the Central Grammar School in Methuen.

Dean was baptized in the Central Methodist Church in Lawrence, where the family had lifetime associations, but later sang for five years in the Boys' Choir in the Grace Episcopal Church in Lawrence, receiving the Gold Cross Award as leader of the Soprano Section. In October, 1942 the family moved to a new home on Sunset Rock Road, in Andover, Massachusetts, and after attending the 9th grade at Andover Junior High School, Dean entered Phillips Academy in Andover. Here he was active in the Glee Club and the Drama Club, graduating with his class in 1947. In the fall of that year, he entered Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he enjoyed activities in the "Cap and Bells" (Drama Club), and in the Glee Club. He joined the Delta Phi Fraternity at Williams, and served as its treasurer in his junior year, and as its president in his senior year. He was also a member of the Williams Undergraduate Council during his senior year. He graduated from Williams College with his class in 1951, receiving a B A Degree in English.

Dean had joined the Platoon Leaders Class in the U. S. Marine Corps in 1947, and spent six weeks in Training Camp at Quantico, Virginia in the summers of 1948 and 1949. Upon graduation from College, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and was immediately called to active duty. He underwent basic training at Quantico for five months, with later training for overseas duty for four months at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California. He sailed for Japan, and then Korea, in March, 1952, and saw service in the Korean War as an infantry platoon leader for three months, and as Batallion S-1,(personnel officer), for six months. He was discharged from active duty in March 1953, receiving Korean War and United Nations Service Medals, He resigned his commission as a full Captain in the Marine Corps in the late 1950's.

In May of 1953, Dean started his employment with the H. K. Webster Company. He was soon named Clerk of the Corporation, which office he held until 1958. He became advertising manager, and because of his excellent training and recognised abilities in the use of the "King's English", has been a great asset to the company in this department. Dean was named Vice President in charge of Sales in 1958, and has developed a very effective sales organization of over fifty highly qualified personnel. Each sales-person who contacts dairy feed customers is equipped with a small portable computer, programmed by the nutrition department, which enables the calculation of a proper feeding program, using the local available roughages in combination with Blue Seal Feeds. Many of the dealers handling Blue Seal Feeds are also provided with these modern devices. Dean was assisted in earlier days by Edson C. (Mac) MacMullen as sales Manager. Mac was elected a member of the board of Directors in 1968 and was succeeded as Sales Manager by Norman Van Ord.

Dean has been particularly effective in promoting good dealer relations and has organized a number of sales promotions which have been enthusiastically received by the trade. In 1954, he started publication of "BLUE SEAL NEWSREEL" a replacement for the former "Station W B S".

Varying in length from four to eight pages, this publication has since been published two to four times a year, announcing new additions and promotions in the Blue Seal Staff, newsworthy achievements of customers feeding Blue Seal Feed to their prize animals, and other farmer and consumer oriented items. Recently, the Newsreel has been refocused to become a publication for BLUE SEAL Dealers, providing product and nutritional information, articles on new Dealers and current Dealer success stories, merchandizing and promotional material, and current Company news.

Dean Webster has also worked effectively in personnel relations for the Company, and has been responsible for developing the use of the "Personagraph". This unique system, an invention of Allston B. Hobby, is used as a means of determining the personality characteristics of both current and prospective employees, to provide the opportunity for a good matchup between individuals and job responsibilities. This has proved to be a most effective tool in developing the quality of organization which the Company has enjoyed over many years. Dean was elected President of the Company in 1968, and presently shares the multitude of management decisions with his cousin "King" Webster, who joined the Company in 1956, and now occupies the office of Treasurer and Executive Vice-president. The two younger Websters have experienced a fine relationship over the years, similar to that enjoyed by their fathers before them.

In 1970, with the older generation of Websters, Dean K. Webster Jr. and Walter N. Webster officially retired, it seemed desirable that the younger generation, Dean Webster President, and R. Kingman Webster, Treasurer and Executive Vice-President, should have exclusive voting power, and share in the future growth of the company. A reorganization was effected at that time under the new name of H. K. Webster Co. Inc., with voting common stock divided equally between Dean and King and their immediate families, with all other interests receiving shares of non-voting preferred stock. During the negotiations for reorganization, the service of Allen R. Finlay, a retired executive of Scudder Stevens Co.

proved to be of exceptional value in determining the relative values of the two classes of stock, and he was subsequently invited to become a member of the board of directors. Other recent additions to the Board, have been Robert L. Gable, a local executive of a large multinational organization, and Dr. Ray A. Goldberg, Professor of Farm Economics at Harvard University. A number of key personnel have also been elected as Vice-presidents and officers of the Corporation; Dr. Marvin Colburn, Nutrition; Raymond C. Hall, Purchasing; David F. Moorhead, Production; Norman Van Ord, Sales; with Thomas Marjerison Jr. Clerk of the Corporation.

On June 15, 1968, Dean Webster was married to Eliza Tabb Mason, born November 18, 1941, daughter of Sam Anthony and Venita May (Fowler) Mason of Richmond, Virginia. It is interesting that Eliza's father, Sam Mason, was the head of the construction company that built the Sumner Tunnel in Boston, and an early picture shows him turning over the keys to the tunnel to James Michael Curley, then mayor of the City of Boston. Eliza graduated from the St. Catherine's School in Richmond, Virginia, and received a B A degree from Hollins College in 1963 with a major in Art History. She was employed for one year in the Management Training Program of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. Later she worked five years at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, first as Executive Secretary to the curator of drawings, then as curator of the University Loans Department. In 1968-1969 she was Classical Department secretary, and coordinator of the G. M. A. Hanfmann's archealogical dig in Sardis, Turkey, ancient city of King Croesus.

Prior to his marriage, Dean had shared an apartment in Boston with Henry G. (Hank) Weaver, a Williams College fraternity brother. After their marriage, Dean and Eliza rented a residence at No. 15 Holt Road in Andover, and later moved to an apartment on Longwood Drive in Andover, where their first child, Anne Muirhead, was born on December 21, 1969. In October, 1970, Dean purchased the lovely Early American style home of his father on Sunset Rock Road, in Andover, where Dean and Eliza now reside, and here their second child, Lee Mason, was born on September 29,1971.

Like his father before him, Dean has been very active in the Feed Industry, having served as a director of the New England Grain and Feed Council for nine years, and as its President from 1973 to 1975. He served as President of "Rates Incorporated" for five years, an orgnization established by the Council to raise and disburse funds to finance the legal expense involved in an industry suit against the railroads, filed first in the Interstate Commerce Commission, and subsequently in Federal Court. He served on the Sales Executive Council of the American Feed Manufacturers Association for three years. He was a Director of the A. F. M. A. for six years from 1967 to 1973, and again from 1982 to the present, being Chairman-elect in 1983, and Chairman of the Board in 1984 .He was chairman of the "Ad-Hoc" committee on Soybean Meal trading rules in 1983-1984. In recognition of his service to the industry, he received a Distinguished Service Award in 1984.

Dean has been a trustee of the New England States Exposition since 1970, serving on the Board of Directors, on the Executive Committee, and also as chairman for two years, of the Eastern Massachusetts Region Trustees. He has served on the Equine Center Council from 1982 to the present, an organization formed to raise funds for an indoor arena and ancillary facilities at the University of Massachusetts, and to further their equine program.

For many years Dean has maintained a keen interest in political affairs. He was a member of the Andover Republican Town Committee in 1960 to 1964, of the Greater Lawrence Young Republican Club during the same period, and its President in 1962-1963. He was a candidate for State Senator, 4th Essex District, in 1962, and was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1964. Dean was a member of the Massachusetts Young Republican Club in 1961-1965, and chairman of its platform committee in 1963. He served on the Republican State Committee from 1964 to 1971 and as a delegate to the State Republican Convention on five separate occasions.

Dean continued his interest in the Delta Phi Fraternity, serving its alumni association board of directors for seven years, as its president in 1961-1963, and on the National Board of Governors 1957-1960. He served his class of 1951 at Williams College as Class Secretary in 1974-1976 and as Class President in 1976-1981. He was a member of the Alumni Council of Phillips Academy from 1972 to 1974, served as chairman of the Merrimac Valley Bicentennial Campaign in 1977 to 1979, and is presently on the Development Fund Committee of the Academy. He is a member of the North Andover Country Club, and enjoys a creditable golf handicap of 12. He is also a member of the "Monday Night Club", a local literary group with a limited membership, and serves the club currently as secretary.

Dean has been active in Greater Lawrence civic affairs, having been a member of the Lawrence Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees), from 1954 to 1960, serving as its Secretary for several years, and as Vice-President in 1958, receiving a "Key Man" award. Dean also served on the Board of Directors of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce for three years. He was a corporator and trustee of the Lawrence Savings Bank for over ten years, and has been a Director of the Bank of New England/Bay State, (formerly the Bay State National Bank of Lawrence), from 1969 to the present, serving that Bank as Chairman of the Board from 1980 to 1983, and is still a member of the Executive Committee. He worked on the Membership Drives of the Lawrence Y. M. C. A. for over twenty years, once as chairman of the drive, and was a member of the Board of Directors for over ten years, serving as President in 1970-1972. He was on the Executive Committee of the Andover-North Andover Y. M. C. A. Building Fund, serving as treasurer for the campaign which raised funds for the erection of that new facility. He was a loyal member of the Lawrence "Y's Men's" Club for over 20 years and was its President in 1957-1958.

Dean has also had interest in many other charitable organizations, having been a director of the Lawrence Chapter of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to

Children for ten years, serving as president from 1963 to 1967, during which time the Lawrence Chapter was merged into a Merrimack Valley Chapter. He worked for many years on the annual campaigns of the Greater Lawrence United Fund, and later the merged Merrimac Valley United Fund. With the latter, he served as chairman of the budget committee in 1971, on the Board of Directors for over eight years, and as President in 1975-1976. He is currently a Director of the Greater Lawrence Home Health and Hospice organization, and a director of the Museum of American Textile History in North Andover, Massachusetts. Dean has been a member of the Board of Directos of the Webster Charitable Foundation since 1953 and presently serves as Clerk of the Corporation.

Continuing his father's noteworthy interest in the Lawrence General Hospital, Dean has served as a member of the board of Directors for over twelve years, and on the Executive Committee for six years, being Vice Chairman of the Board from 1979 to 1984. Eliza has also been active in serving the Hospital as a member of the "Aid" Association for a number of years, She has been coordinator of fund raising projects for the coffee shop, gift shop, and thrift shop, and has been chairman of several notably successful projects, which have resulted in substantial benefits to the Hospital. She served as President of the Aid Association in 1982-1984, being responsible for all aspects of the 500 member auxilliary.

Eliza was one of the founding Directors of the Professional Nursery for the Handicapped, sponsored by the Christ Episcopal Church in Andover, and worked as volunteer Secretary from 1974 to 1979, and as a professional worker in the nursery for two years. She was also a Director of the Community Day Care Center, of Lawrence, and a Director of the Greater Lawrence Chapter of New England Home for Little Wanderers for two years. Eliza was a Director of the Hay Scales Exchange in North Andover for two years, and Chairman of their Christmas Sale of 1981. She was a "Blue Bird" leader for the Camp Fire Girls for one year, and a "Project Eye-Opener" tour leader, for the Museum of Science, in Boston for one year.

Children of Dean Kingman Webster III[11] and Eliza Tabb Mason

ANNE MUIRHEAD, born in Andover, Massachusetts December 21, 1969. She attended Public Schools of Andover for three years , and Pike's School in Andover through the 8th grade. She is presently attending the Emma Willard School in Troy New York.

LEE MASON, born in Andover Massachusetts September 29, 1971. She attended the public schools of Andover through the eighth grade, and will enter Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1985

CHAPTER XV

RALPH KINGMAN WEBSTER[11] 1933-

DEE ANN MOSKBACH 1935-

RALPH KINGMAN WEBSTER[11] was born May 25, 1933, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the second child and first son of Walter Neal and Florence Ethel (Bake) Webster. At the time of his birth, the family was in the process of moving to a new home at 11 Kenilworth Street in Shawsheen Village, Andover, Massachusetts, and it was here that he spent his boyhood years. He was named in honor of his two uncles, Ralph Herbert Bake, and Dean Kingman Webster Jr. His parents started calling him "King", a nickname used by his great grandfather, Henry Kingman Webster, and he has been familiarly known as "King" ever since. He has always preferred to sign his name as "R. Kingman Webster". He attended Miss Butler's Kindergarten, and Mrs Pike's First Grade, both in the old administration building of the American Woolen Company in Shawsheen, and then went into the second grade of the Shawsheen public school at the age of six, which caused him to be among the youngest in his class all the way through college.

In 1942, his parents purchased a new home at No. 24 William Street, in Shawheen, and from here King continued his education in the public school system of Andover, graduating from Punchard High School in 1950. In his senior year he organized a small astronomy group, with a science teacher as faculty advisor. They held regular meetings at which members presented papers on subjects related to astronomy, including space travel, which at that time was purely speculative. He still recalls with some amusement, one evening when the group took a refracting telescope out to the ballfield to observe the moon, but had failed to consult the calendar, and there was no moon to be observed that night. King was particularly fond of Mathematics, and at graduation, he received the Math prize awarded that year.

Beginning at the age of 11, King spent his summers at Camp Kabeyun, owned and operated by John Porter, on Lake Winnipesaukee in Alton Bay, New Hampshire. He soon became very much attached to the camp, and fond of Mr Porter. He attended Kaybeyun every summer for a number of years, and progressed to become junior councilor, and senior councilor, and eventually became a member of the Board of Directors. Even now he enjoys returning to camp for a weekend visit when opportunity permits

Because of his interest in Mathematics, and Science, King applied for admission into Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in Worcester, Massachusetts. The Institute did not offer a major in Mathematics, so King entered "Tech" with a major in Physics, because it offered many optional Mathematics courses, and graduated in his class in 1954 with a B S degree in this major. While at "Tech", King belonged to the sailing club for two years, and the debating club for one year. He was also on the Lacross team for two years. King joined the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at "Tech", and served as social chairman for one year, and also as secretary for one year. Beginning in his sophomore year, "Tech" required a course in Military training in the R. O. T. C. , and King chose the Army Signal Corps. This course involved a summer of camp training which King spent at Fort Gordon, Georgia. However, a considerable time was left during the other summers, which enabled King to return to Camp Kabeyun as a full councilor in charge of instruction in canoeing.

After graduation in 1954 as a 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Signal Corps, King was not called for active duty until the following February, and he felt that the eight months interval might well be spent in obtaining some exposure to the family business of Feed Manufacturing. He spent several months as an apprentice at Sprout Waldron Company, in Muncy Pennsylvania, where the Webster Company had purchased a considerable amount of their manufacturing equipment, and a short period at a competitive feed plant of Allied Mills, at Mason City, Iowa. He returned home in the

fall of 1954, and was employed by the H. K. Webster Company at the Richford Plant, where he prepared a layout of the steam piping facilities at the plant, and made a study of the requirements for a new high pressure boiler. He made the selection, and had the satisfaction of placing the order, and later seeing the new 150 horsepower "Superior" high pressure steam boiler installed at Richford. He returned to Lawrence, and drew the preliminary plans for the conversion of the warehouse formerly occupied by the National Biscuit Company, into a new central office for the Company.

In Februray, 1955, King began his active military service in the Army Signal Corps, with three months "training" at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. He was then transferred to Fort Huachuca, Arizona where he spent most of his time as operations officer at a Company level. He was discharged from active duty in 1957 with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, and looks back on his period in the Army as a valuable experience where he was able to become involved with people of widely different backgrounds, personalities, and abilities.

King began permanent employment with the H. K. Webster Company in February, 1957, with the title of Assistant Production Manager, and worked with his father on many of the projects being undertaken at that time. He quickly assumed increasing responsibilities with the Company, becoming Clerk of the Corporation in 1960, Vice-President in charge of Production in 1962, and Treasurer and Executive Vice-president in 1968, which offices he now holds.

On April 4, 1959, Ralph Kingman Webster was married to Dee Ann Mosebach, daughter of Ernest Luther, and Dorothy (Schrempel) Mosebach, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Dee was born in Bethlehem on June 29, 1935, and attended the public schools of that city, graduating from the Liberty High School in that city in 1953. She entered Syracuse University, in Syacuse, New York, and during summer months was a Y M C A Camp Councilor in arts and crafts. She also worked one summer for the Bethlehem Steel Company in the purchasing department.

At the University, she joined the Delta Gamma Sorority, and was its President in 1956-1957, as well as a delegate to the Sorority's National Conference in Quebec City, Canada. She graduated from Syracuse in the class of 1957, with a B A degree in Home Economics and Interior Design. After graduation she moved to Boston and worked for the Paine Furniture Company in Boston until 1959.

In the early 1950's, bulk delivery to the farm had become a new trend which required increasing accommodation. When King started in 1957, the Company had very limited facilities for handling bulk deliveries. Arrangements at Richford permitted elevating sacked feed to bulk truck height, and dumping feed directly into trucks which stood on a truck scale. Special trucks were also in use which allowed dealers who received bagged feed, to load their trucks with bags, dump the feed into a "converter" unit at the farm, and blow it into the farmer's bin. Stations to receive bulk poultry feed had already been installed, in Livermore Falls, Maine, and in Colchester, Connecticut, and mechanical changes were made at Richford to permit loading out carloads of bulk feed, as well as pellets for broiler operations.

King immediately became involved in the new bulk problem, He helped in the design and installation of wood bins on farmers' premises, and in ordering and installing round corrugated steel tanks on the farm. He organized a program at Richford, of installing converter units on dealer's platform trucks. About this time dairy feed customers were beginning to feed pellets, and this enabled them to use steel tanks for storing their feed, and to accept delivery of the pellets in bulk. King faced the loading out problems at Richford by planning and supervising new conveyors in the loading shed which allowed hopper cars to be loaded with pellets directly from the production lines. He planned the installation of a bulk receiving station at Lawrence, and also receiving stations for a number of dealers which enabled them to unload hopper cars into storage tanks, and deliver bulk pellets to the farm without involving the manual handling of bags. He also had to face the pellet

production problems at Richford created by the substantially increased demand.

The new trend to bulk required special trucks with compartmented bodies, and pneumatic blowers to deliver feed to the farm bins, and King became involved in the specificatons and the actual design of bulk trucks. The size of the units, which originally had six to nine ton capacity, gradually increased with King's planning to twelve and fifteen tons capacity with dual rear axles, and later, eighteen tons, when a third rear axle was added. Recently, many of the units are "Trailer" type, with twenty four ton capacity, costing over $75,000 each. The Company has nearly one hundred of these large "tankers" on the road. The original bulk trucks had gasolene engines, but it was not long before King converted to Diesel engines, which ,although more expensive in first cost, proved much more economical to operate, and could last many years longer than their gasolene counterparts.

In 1964, King worked with his father in planning the first poultry feed mill at a remote site, and this became known as a "Satellite Mill". The new facility was designed to receive all ingredients in bulk hopper cars, store the materials in bins directly over metering feeders, and blend the formula directly into a bulk truck. Many details had to be worked out, such as provision for various medicant materials which would be received and metered in extremely small amounts, and special mixing conveyors had to be provided. King and his dad designed a special feeder system by which the truck driver could "dial" the type of feed required, and the formula would be automatically fed into the mixing conveyor from pre-set formulations. This idea proved to be so novel that a patent on the device was secured in King's name as the inventor. A patent was also secured in Great Briton, and a number of installations have been made by other feed manufacturers using this new device.

The first mill of this kind for the Webster Company, was designed for the production of unpelleted

poultry feed, and was built in Livermore Falls, Maine, and went into operation in the summer of 1964. The economic advantages of this type of mill, which practically eliminated in-house labor, became obvious, and the Satellite Mill principle was immediately followed by successive installations at Lawrence, Massachusetts and Rockland, Maine in 1965, Wauregan, Connecticut in 1966, and Maybrook, New York in 1969. These early mills were completely installed by the maintenance crew of the Richford plant, under the supervision of Homer (Bud) Clark.

In 1966, work was started on Satellite Mills which could produce pelleted feed for dairy cows, and the first of this type was placed in operation at Chatham, New York in 1967, followed by mills in Watertown, New York in 1970, Augusta, Maine in 1972, Bainbridge, New York in 1975, Brandon, Vermont in 1978, and Arcade, New York in 1982. Designing and supervising the ordering of equipment, as well as actual erection of these mills became an increasing burden for King. He was ably assisted on the early smaller mills by Lloyd Clark, and later by the employment of David Moorhead, as full time project engineer in 1972.

While the poultry feed market has been substantially reduced by the integration of the industry described in Chapter XIII, and the strictly poultry Satellite Mills at Livermore Falls, Maine, Rockland, Maine, Lawrence, Massachusetts, Wauregan, Connecticut, and Maybrook, New York, have all been sold or abandoned, the Satellite principle has proved of enormous advantage for pelleted dairy rations. The eight mills, located close to the consumer, have placed the Company in an enviable position to serve the trade, and have substantially reduced the inherent risk of having a single manufacturing facility at Richford, Vermont. King has persistently promoted this move toward decentralization, which has spread the Company's production over many more locations.

Another opportunity for decentrallization presented itself when it was learned that the Merrimack Farmers

Exchange was considering selling its large feed manufacturing plant located at Bow, New Hampshire, together with a chain of 21 retail stores scattered throughout the state. King and Dean took the leadership in finalizing the purchase which was effected in 1980, and arranged some of the financing through an industrial Development Bond. This new acquisition presented many problems of assimilation, as many of the stores were in direct conflict with existing dealers, and many were considered to be unprofitable locations. King helped with the transition, planned substantial changes in the physical facilities at the plant, and has succeeded in turning the acquisition into a good potential profit center, and great asset for the Company.

The new retail stores acquired with the Merrimack acquisition, together with a number already being operated by the Company in other states, presented a new challenge to King. He had developed a building design, first used in a new store at Montpelier,Vermont, which combined an attractive modern exterior, with the atmosphere of an old American Country Store inside, with attractive display counters. This proved to be a much needed sales promotion, and the design was repeated in new stores built in Fishkill, New York, Chatham, New York, South Windham, Maine, Derry, New Hampshire, and Bangor, Maine, Similar designs were also incorporated into the plants for the new Satellite Mills at Watertown, New York, Brandon, Vermont, Augusta, Maine, and Arcade, New York, as well as in the reconstruction of existing stores at Lawrence, Mass, Litchfield, Connecticut, and Bow, New Hampshire. A novel feature of the new stores at Derry, New Hampshire, and Bangor, Maine has been the "drive-through" arrangement, which allows the customer to actually drive through the warehouse, order and pay for his feed, and have it easily loaded from the warehouse, without ever having to get out of the vehicle.

In advancing the activity of the retail stores, King realized the increasing need for attractive packaging of the products which the Company manufactured, and the advantage of packing in sizes smaller than the traditional

100 pound bag which was too heavy for the average retail customer to handle. He planned for new packaging equipment for smaller sizes in the three mills which were equipped for bagging, namely, Richford, Vermont, Bow, New Hampshire, and Arcade, New York. At the same time, he redesigned the paper bags to accommodate the new sizes, with colorful and attractive imprints in keeping with each product. He developed a new simplified "logo" for use on the packages, as well as in general advertising, by which Blue Seal Products could be more easily identified by the trade.

The reforwarding arrangements with the railroads were traditionally by "milling in transit" privilege, which allowed stopping off of inbound grain shipments at Richford, and forwarding throughout New England by payment of a small uniform "milling in transit" charge. This historical arrangement, which allowed the Company to use a uniform wholesale pricing structure throughout New England, became increasingly unprofitable for the railroads, and the successive increases in rates, and discontinuation of the privilege in many areas, left the Richford plant at a growing disadvantage in reaching remote locations by rail shipment at competitive prices. This necessitated a complete revision of pricing structure, and loading arrangemnts had to be revised to utilize trailer trucks to a large extent for outward freight movemnent. The large loading shed which had been built for loading out as many as 52 freight cars, had to be substantially remodeled to accomodate loading into trailer truck bodies. The decentrallization which King had promoted, with trailer truck shipments from the Bow and Arcade Mills, has, of course, been of great assistance in solving this new distribution problem. King has designed 25 ton box trailers to meet the demands of the new delivery system, and the Company now has over fifty of these units, which serve as attractive travelling billboards on the roads of New England, and New York state.

In spite of his busy life serving the H. K. Webster Company, King has found time for Feed Industry affairs, having served on the Feed Production Council of the American

Feed Manufacturers Association from 1965 to 1975. He was one of the founding members of the Council and was its President for two years. He was a member of the Board of Directors of A. F. M. A. from 1975 to 1979, and is now a member of the Board of the New England Feed and Grain Council.

King has been an active and enthusiastic member of the Lawrence Y's Mens Club since 1957, and served as its President for two years. He has also been a member of the Board of Directors of the Lawrence Y, M. C. A. since 1972 and was its President for two years. In the Greater Lawrence Chapter of the American Red Cross, he was a member of the governing board from 1971 to 1976, and served as chairman for two years. King has been a member of the Board of Directors of Camp Kabeyun, in Alton Bay, New Hampshire since 1972, and also a trustee of the John and Anna Porter Foundation, present operators of Camp Kabeyun.

King has been a member of the President's Advisory Council of Worcester Polytechnic Institute as well as a corporator of the Andover Saving Bank since 1976. He became a member of Saint Matthews Lodge A. F. and A. M. in 1957, and served as Worshipful Master in 1965-1966. He has also been a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in Lawrence, Lowell and Boston, up through the 32nd degree since 1957. Since 1979, he has been a trustee of the Trust Funds of South Congregational Church in Andover, Massachusetts. He became a director of the Webster Charitable Foundation in 1957 and now serves on that board.

King first purchased a newly built, single cottage at No. 84 Argilla Road in Andover, Massachusetts, and here all four of their children were born, an infant son, on September 8, 1960, who died three days later, Allison, on January 12, 1963, Kristen, on March 25, 1965, and Susan, on March 28, 1968. They continued to improve the property with shrubbery and trees until it became one of the most attractive homes on the street. In 1971, King designed a new home and had it built at 5 Tamys Lane, in Andover, using a sizable wooded lot which offered development opportunities.

Dee has used her natural artistic abilities to enhance both the interior and exterior, until it has become one of the "show-places:" of the community. In 1979, King had a sizable greenhouse built as an addition off the living room, which Dee has used to good advantage in adding to the beauty of the home.

In addition to raising her family, King's wife, Dee, has also participated in many outside activities. She joined the South Congregational Church in Andover and has been on the Board of Christian Education, has served as a Sunday School Teacher and as chairman of the Flower Committee. She has been a member of the "Spade and Trowell" Garden Club and a member of the "Andona" Society, an organization dedicated to the youth of Andover, and as its Civic Chairman, initiated free vision screening for pre-school children. She has been a Girl Scout Leader, and served as a volunteer at the Andover-North Andover Y. M. C. A. with over 1000 hours to her credit. She also served on the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. from 1977 to 1981. In 1980, Dee became a member of the Board of Directors of the Lawrence General Hospital Hospitality Shop, as well as of the board of the "Aid Association". She was Chairman of the Association Bazaar for two years, has been a gift buyer for the Hospitality shop, and has prepared countless flower arrangements which have produced a substantial income for the shop.

Children of Ralph Kingman Webster[11] and Dee Ann Mosebach

INFANT SON, born in Lawrence Massachusetts, September 8, 1960, died September 11, 1960, and was buried in the Webster family lot in West Parish Cemetery, Andover, Massachusetts

ALLISON, born in Lawrence Massachusetts, January 12, 1963. She attended the public schools of Andover and graduated from Andover High School in 1981. While in High School she was a member of the School Band and the School Swimming Team. During summer vacations she taught swimming at the Andover-North Andover Y. M. C. A. In the fall of 1981, Allison entered Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, where she again became a member of the Swimming Team. In the summer of 1984, she was employed in the sales administration department of the H. K. Webster Company in Lawrence. Allison graduated Cum Laude from Bates College in 1985, with a B A Degree in Psychology. and was elected to the Honorary Society of Phi Beta Kappa.

KRISTEN, born in Lawrence Massachusetts, March 25, 1965. She attended the public schools of Andover until 1982, when she transferred to the Pingree School in Hamilton, Massachusetts. While at Pingree, Kristen was on the varsity soccer team, and served as soccer coach for the Andover town soccer league for three years, being the youngest to ever serve in that capacity. During the summer of 1984, she was entrusted with the management of an Andover retail shoe store while the owner was away on an extended vacation. She graduated from Pingree in 1984 and having become particularly interested in Photography, enrolled in the fall of 1984 in the New England School of Photography, in Boston.

SUSAN, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 26, 1968. She attended the public schools of Andover, and will enter the Pingree School in Wenham, Massachusetts in the fall of 1985. She has played on the junior varsity volleyball and baseball teams, and has also served as a volunteer for many hours at the Andover-North Andover Y. M. C. A.

Latest Satelite Plant H. K. Webster C. Inc.
Arcade New York

APPENDIX 1

ORIGIN OF JOHN WEBSTER AND MARY SHATSWELL OF IPSWICH

Most early historians and genealogists appear to have made an assumption that John Webster and Mary Shatswell came from Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. We suspect this may have been solely based on the name of Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony being chosen "in acknowlegement of the great honor and kindness done our people who took shipping there", an expression found in the original town records. There seems to be no good evidence that John and Mary actually sailed from Ipswich, England. No passenger lists of ships arriving in this country in the early 1630's contain their names. In fact, lists of passengers of most ships arriving at that time were either non-existant, or have been long since lost. The fact that some passenger lists do exist where notable or wealthy individuals are included, causes suspicion that immigrants of lesser means may have used lower cost passage where preservation of records was of little concern to ship personel or their owners.

In any event, sailing from Ipswich gives no cause to assume that this was their home. Religious dissenters from many sections of England were forced to journey to a convenient port for embarkation, the choice being influenced in part by friends who would accompany them, or who may have preceded them. The cost of passage may also have been a factor. It is quite possible that smaller ships with lower fares would be available from Ipswich than, for example, Southhampton. We have no doubt that John and Mary, with their young family, were of modest means, and the cost of passage would be most inmportant, even though it might require travel over considerable distance to reach their port of embarkation. Be that as it may, however, it seems to be a reasonable assumption that John and Mary did sail to the new country from Ipswich, since so many of their friends and fellow settlers in Ipswich, Massachusetts apparently did so, but this would not necessarilly have been their home.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Mormon Church), has compiled extensive genealogical records for many counties in England, as well as in America. A search of these records reveals many families with the surname Webster in Suffolk County, as well as in many other counties in England, and the given name of John is most common. However, it is not easy to identify a specific John Webster without known dates of birth or marriage, or the names of father and mother. No record of the marriage of John Webster to Mary Shatswell has been found in Ipswich or, in fact, in any other county in England.

The "genealogy of Simon Deeks and Pamela Ford" prepared by Ila M. Gillespie in 1978, makes an apparently unsupported statement that her ancestor, John Emery (Sr), married in Newbury, Massachusetts, Mary (Shatswell) Webster of Sibbertoft, Northants, England, she being the widow of John Webster of Ipswich, Suffolk County, England. This marriage is well documented in the Vital Records of Newbury, but the statement that Mary came from Sibbertoft is most interesting. This is a small hamlet in Northamptonshire, presently with less than 300 inhabitants, and its very insignifcance lends some credence to the claim. It is possible that this location was assumed because Mathias Curwen, who married Mary's sister Margaret, has been stated by others to have emigrated from this small parish.

Mrs Gillespie mentions variant spellings of the Shatswell name such as Satchwell, Saatwell,and Sachell,and we find these fairly common in the counties of Leicestershire and Warwickshire which are adjacent to Northanptonshire. The infrequency of the name in the latter county may be explained by a known fire which occurred in Sibbertoft and destroyed early records. The actual date of the fire has not been determined, but the succession of vicars assigned to the church in Sibbertoft, shows a lapse between the appointment of Thomas Custen in 1628 to his reappointment in 1660, and it might be assumed that a fire, occurring soon after his first appointment, was the cause of this 32 year interval.

In a search of the Mormon records for adjacent Leicestershire County, we find what appears to be a very significant christening of a son John to a John Webster, in Lubenham parish. This is less than five miles north of Sibbertoft. The name of the mother is not given, but the date of March 27, 1632 agrees with the generally accepted birth in England in 1632 of John Webster (Jr), son of John Webster and Mary Shatswell. One could speculate that, because of the destruction of their home church in Sibbertoft, the family could have travelled the short distance to Lubenham for the christening of their first son. No similar record has been found of the christening of the daughter Mary, generally accepted as having been born in England in 1630, but it is possible that her christening actually took place in Sibbertoft, and the record was destroyed. Both children were baptized in the new country after the family had become settled in Newbury.

By mere family relationship it would be reasonable to assume that John and Theophilus Shatswell, first known in Ipswich in 1633 and 1639, also came from Sibbertoft, or at least from this general area. There is also record of a William Shatswell in Ipswich in 1636, but it is not known whether this was a brother or the father of Mary. An interesting account of several other emigrant families from this general area is given in "The Spear Family, 1775-1858" by W. G. Davis, and we take the liberty of quoting from this well documented genealogy.

> "Edward Dillingham of Plymouth died before June 1, 1667, when his will was proved. He was anxious that a proper return be made to certain people in England who had sent horses and cattle to him in New England as an investment, and he lists their names and parishes. Most of them lived in Bitteswell, Leire, Luttersworth, Shawell, and Cottesbach, co. Leicester and it would seem probable that Edward Dillingham lived in that neighborhood before his emigration. One of the Bitteswell investors was Thomas Shatswell, and one of those in Leire was Edward Clark. The

name Shatswell is very uncommon in England and, except for a few instances in co. Somerset, it is almost exclusively found in the few neighboring parishes in co. Northampton, including Kilsby and Ashby St. Legers. A few miles to the north, also in co. Northampton, is Sibbertoft which is known to have been the home of the Curwin emigrants to New England. All of these parishes are within eight miles radius of the point where the counties of Leicester, Northampton, amd Warwick come together, and also included in this circle is Hillmorton, co. Warwick, the home of the Perkins family of Ipswich. It is evident that this was a focus for Puritan emigration.

"The exact relationship of these people to each other can only be determined with good luck, by investigation in England. As will be shown later, however. John Shatswell called Theophilus Shatswell his brother, a Curwen (probably Mathias, who had been in Ipswich, and not Hon. George Corwen of Salem) his brother, Mary Webster his sister, and left a contingent remainder of his property to the children of "my brother and sisters here in New England. Theophilus Shatswell called William Sargent his brother, and Sargent's son-in-law, Philip Watson-Challis, his kinsman. Edward Clark, who was very close to the Shatswell family was called uncle by Theophilus Shatswell's son-in-law."

After a review of all of these close relationships either by marriage or otherwise, of these many families in their emigration from England to Ipswich in the new country, we feel completely satisfied that John Webster and Mary Shatswell did in fact reside in Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire, England at the time of their departure in 1634. It is an interesting historic fact, that in the year 1645, on the plains of Naseby, just four miles south of Sibbertoft, the parliamentary forces under Oliver Cromwell decisively defeated the Royalists under Charles I, thus signalling the end of the Stuart regime in Britain

One further record is here presented for possible consideration. We quote below from a will made by one John Webster of Northampton in 1637, in which he leaves his estate to his children and grandchildren. It is not likely that the John Webster who emigrated to New England in 1634 would have been the one named executor of this will made in 1637, and we therefore look to grandson John as the possible John Webster of Ipswich. It was common practice in those early days for the first son in the family to be given his father's name. This seems to have been particularly true of the name John, and is illustrated by the fact that John and Mary Webster of Ipswich, named their first son John, and he in turn also named his first son John.

Following this practice back to the grandfather of John Webster of Ipswich, would place the age of the maker of the will in his early eighties, and this is supported by the phrase in the will "being weake in bodie". It should also be noted that the wife is not mentioned in the will, and it might be supposed that she was not then living when he was in his eighties, a fact which may have required the making of a new will at that time, "revoking all former wills". Be that as it may, we leave the subject for later research, and to the imagination of those inclined to pursue the subject further.

Will of John Webster of Northampton

"**IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN**, the eight and twentieth day of October Anno Dm 1637, and in the thirteenth year of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France & Ireland King Defender of the Fayth I John Webster the elder of the towne of Northampton in the Countie of Northton yoman being weake in bodie but of good and perfect memorie (thanks bee to God) doe make & ordaine this my last will & testament in manner & forme following, that is to say, first I doe give & bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God, trusting to be saved & have pardon of all my sinnes by the previous death and merritts of Jesus Christ my only Saviour & redeemer, and my bodie to be buried att the discretion of my executor herein named, and as touching my personall estate which God hath lent me, I doe give bequeath & dispose the same in a manner and forme following, that is to say, Item, I doe give & bequeath unto my sonne William Webster five pounds of lawfull english money, Item, I doe give & bequeath unto my sonne Thomas Webster twentie shillings of like lawfull english money, Item, I doe give & bequeath unto Jane Webster the daughter of my sonne William Twentie shillings of like lawfull english money, Item, I doe give & bequeath unto my sonne Thomas his eldest Daughter Twentie shillings of like lawfill english money Item, I doe give & bequeath unto Rebecca the daughter of my sonne John twentie shillings of like lawfull english money, Item, I doe give and bequeath unto my grandchild John

Webster Twentie shillings of like lawfull english money. All and every which legacies herein before mentioned to bee bequeathed (my will is) shall be paid within a twelvemonth after my decease. All of the rest of my goods, cattels, and chattles whatsoever moovable & unmoovable (my debts being paid & my legacies berein given payed & performed) I doe whollie give, devise and bequeath unto my loving sonne John Webster whom I make sole & full executor of this my last will & testament, And I doe make overseers to see the same performed my loving friends John Bond and Weathen Dawes, And I doe hereby revoke all former Wills by-me made att any time whatsoever. In witness whereof I the said John Webster the elder have hereunto sett my hand and seale the Day and yeare above written/

Signed, sealed & published in the presence of Agomas martin
Elisha ????? S/S

the mark of
x
John Webster
the older

In the name of God Amen, the eight and twentieth day of October Anno Dni 1637, and in the thirteenth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland King Defender of the ffaith &c I John Webster the elder of the Towne of Northampton in the County of Northton yoman being sicke in bodie, but of good & perfect memorie (thanks bee to God) doe make & ordaine this my last will & testament in manner & forme following, that is to say, first I doe give & bequeath my soule into the hands of Almightie god, trusting to be saved & have pardon of all my sinnes by the pretious death & merrits of Jesus Christ my only Saviour & redeemer, and my bodie to be buried at the discretion of my executor herein after named, And as touching my personall estate which god hath lent me, I doe give bequeath & dispose the same in manner and forme following, that is to say, Item, I doe give & bequeath unto my Sonne William Webster five pounds of lawfull english money. Item, I doe give and bequeath unto my sonne Thomas Webster twentie shillings of like lawfull english money. Item, I doe give & bequeath unto Anne Webster the daughter of my sonne William twentie shillings of like lawfull english money. Item, I doe give & bequeath unto my sonne

Thomas his eldest daughter twentie shillings of like lawfull english money. Item, I doe give and bequeath unto Rebecca the daughter of my sonne John twentie shillings of like lawfull english money. Item I doe give and bequeath unto my grandchild John Webster twentie shillings of like lawfull english money. All and every which legacies herein before mentioned to bee bequeathed (my will is) shall be paied within a twelvemoneth after my decease; All the rest of my goods, Oattels and Ohattels whatsoever moovable & unmoovable (my debts being paid & my legacies herein given paied & performed) I doe whollie give, devise & bequeath unto my loving sonne John Webster whom I make sole & full executor of this my last will & testament. And I doe make Overseers to see the same performed my loving friends John Bond and Mathew Dawes, And I doe hereby revoke all former Wills by me made att any time whatsoever. In wittnes whereof I the said John Webster the elder have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare abovewritten/

Signed sealed & published in the presence of

Elisha Foles

Thomas Martin

The mkt of John Webster the elder

GENEALOGICAL APPENDIX

Ancestries of:	Page
HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8]	A
ISRAEL WEBSTER[4]	A-1
MARCY BOND	A-2
JONATHAN HASELTINE	A-3
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WILHELMINA FYFE MUIRHEAD	G
FLORENCE ETHEL BAKE	I

Ancestry of

HENRY KINGMAN WEBSTER[8]

B 1-18-1835 Manchester N. H — D 2-21-1920 Methuen Mass. — A

M 9-7-1861 Manchester N. H. — R Lawrence Mass.

PATERNAL

Israel Webster[4] — A-1
B 11-16-1704
M 1-15-1729-30
D After 1782
R Atkinson N.H

Marcy Bond — A-2
B 6-3-1702 D 6-11-1776

(Major) John Webster[5]
B 10-14-1730 Haverhill Mass.
M 4-19-1757 Plaistow N.H.
D 1827 Manchester N. H.
R Derryfield N. H.

Jonathan Haseltine — A-3
B 4-12-1694
M 11-19-1718
D 1750
R Haverhill Mass.

Mary Simons — A-4
B before 1705 D 2-27-1747

Phebe Haseltine
B 6-17-1732 Haverhill Mass.
D 1812 Manchester N.H.

Amos Webster[6]
B 6-17-1776 Atkinson N. H.
M about 1796 Derryfield N.H.
D 1829 Manchester N.H.
R Derryfield N.H.

(Capt) Amos Webster[7]
B 3-26-1802 Derryfield N.H.
M 9-24-1829 Manchester N.H.
D 2-8-1885 Manchester N.H.
R Manchester N.H.

Eben DeCosta

Bethia De Costa
B 3-1777 New Hampshire
D 5-13-1870 Manchester N.H.

MATERNAL

Ephraim Wesson — A-9
B 3-20-1699-1700
M 11-3--1731
D 4-21-1769
R Reading Mass.

Mary Pool — A-10
B 6-30-1711 D

Nathaniel Flint — A-11
B 11-19-1708
M 2-6-1732-3
D
R Reading Mass.

Ruth Herrick
B D

Jonathan Wesson
B 12-26-1731 Reading Mass.
M 12-18-1753 Reading Mass.
D 2-22-1794 Reading Mass.
R Reading Mass.

Ruth Flint
B 10-1733 Reading Mass.
D 3-6-1794 Reading Mass.

Amos Weston
B 1767 Reading Mass.
M 6-1-1790 Reading Mass.
D 4-4-1843 Manchester N.H.
R Derryfield N. H.

Sally Weston
B 10-22-1800 Reading Mass.
D 5-12-1881 Manchester N.H

Polly Flint
B 11-8-1769
D 12-4-1859 Derryfield N.H.

Ancestry of

I S R A E L W E B S T E R[4]

B 11-16-1704 Haverhill Mass.
M 1-15-1729-30 Haverhill Mass
D After 1782
R Plaistow N. H.

PATERNAL

Steven Webster[2]
B 1637 Ipswich Mass.
M 3-24-1662-3 Haverhill Mass.
D 8-10-1694 Haverhill Mass.
R Haverhill Mass.

John Webster[1]
B 1605 England
M England
D 11-4-1646 Newbury Mass.
R Newbury Mass.

Mary Shatswell
B 1610 England
D 8-28-1694 Newbury Mass.

John Webster[3]
B 3-15-1667-8 Haverhill Ma.
M 6-14-1693 Haverhill Mass.
D 5-4-1742 Plaistow, N.H.
R Haverhill Mass.

Thomas Ayer
B
M
D
R England
Elizabeth Rogers
B D

John Ayer
B 1592 England
M England
D 3-31-1657 Haverhill Mass.
R Salisbury Mass.

Hannah Ayer
B 10-21-1644 Salisbury Mass.
D 6-2-1676 Haverhill Mass.

Hannah
B 1598 England
D 10-8-1688 Haverhill Mass.

MATERNAL

(Capt) John Locke
B about 1626 England
M about 1652
D 8-26-1696 Hampton N.H.
R Hampton N. H.

Nathaniel Locke
B England
M England
D Hampton N.H.
R England

Sibena Hemins
B
D soon after 1660 Hampton N.H.

Triphena Locke
B
D

William Berry
B England
M England
D 1654 Newbury Mas-.
R Portsmouth N.H.

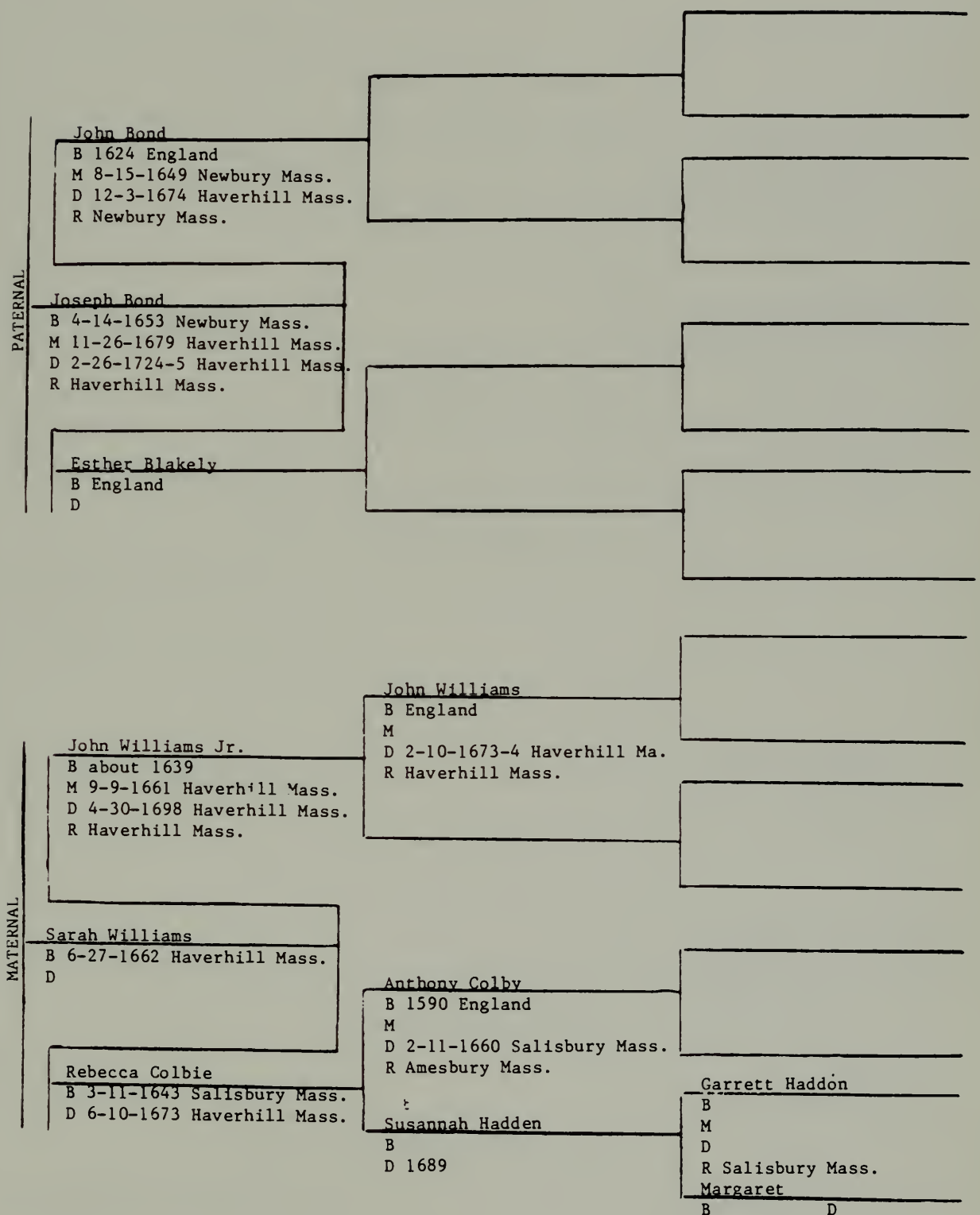
Elizabeth Berry
B
D

(2nd wife) Jane
B 1619 England
D

Ancestry of

M A R C Y B O N D

B 6-3-1702 Haverhill Mass.
M 1-15-1729-30 Haverhill Mass
D 6-11-1776 Atkinson N. H.
R Plaistow N. H.

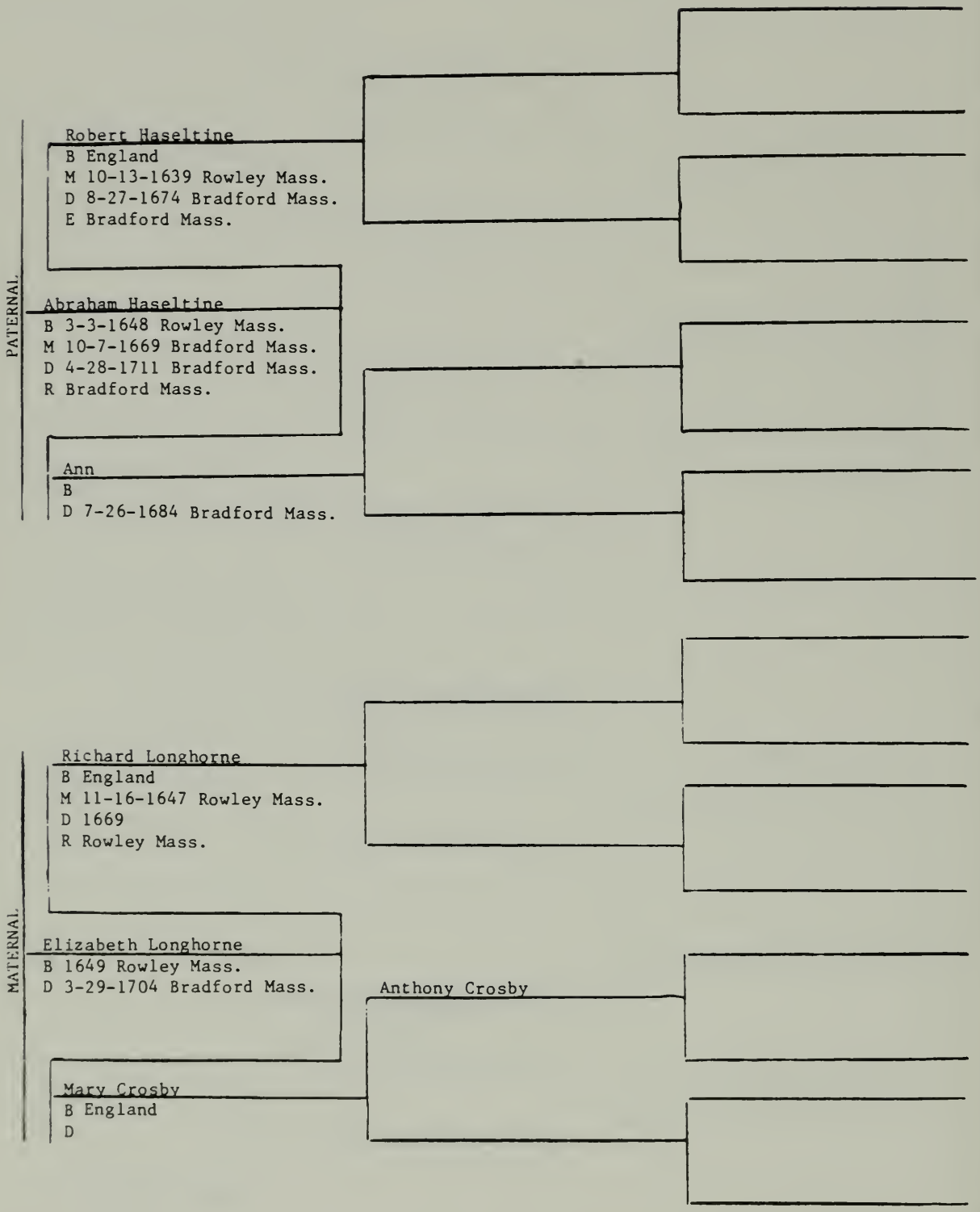


Ancestry of

J O N A T H A N H A S E L T I N E

B 4-12-1694 Bradford Mass.
M 11-19-1718 Haverhill Mass

D 1750
R Haverhill Mass.



Ancestry of

M A R Y S I M O N S

A-4

B before 1705
M 11-19-1718
D 2-27-1746-7 Haverhill Mass.
R Haverhill Mass.

PATERNAL

Samuel Simons
B
M about 1668 Haverhill Mass.
D
R Haverhill Mass.

William Simons
B
M before 1645
D 8-16-1667 Haverhill Mass,
R Haverhill Mass.

Elizabeth
B
D

Nathan Simons
B 9-20-1673 Haverhill Mass.
M before 1705 Haverhill Mass.
D before 1767
R Haverhill Mass.

John Webster[1]
B 1605 England
M England
D 11-4-1646 Newbury Mass.
R Newbury Mass.

Elizabeth Webster
B 1639 Newbury Mass.
D

Mary Shatswell
B 1610 England
D 8-24-1694 Newbury Mass.

MATERNAL

Henry Bodwell
B 1654 England
M 5-4-1681 Newbury Mass.
D after 1712
R Andover Mass.

Mary Bodwell
B 4-1-1684 Andover Mass.
D 1-17-1716-17 Haverhill Ma.

(Searge) John Emery Jr.
B about 1628 England
M 10-2-1648 Newbury Mass.
D 1693
R Newbury Mass.

John Emery
B 9-29-1598
M England
D about 1691
R Newbury Mass.

Mary
B D 4-1649

Bethia Emery
B 10-15-1658 Newbury Mass.
D

Mary Webster
B 1630 England
D 2-3-1709 Newbury Mass.

John Webster[1]
B 1605 England
M England
D 11-4-1646
R Newbury Mass.

Mary Shatswell
B 1610 D 8-28-1694

Ancestry of

E P H R A I M W E S S O N

B 3-20-1699-1700 Reading Mass
N 11-30-1731 Woburn Mass.
D 4-21-1769 Reading Mass.
R Reading Mass.

PATERNAL

John Wesson
B 1631 England
M 4-18-1653 Reading Mass.
D 1-27-1708 Reading Mass.
R Reading Mass.

Thomas Wesson
B 11-20-1670 Reading Mass.
M
D
R Reading Mass.

John Wesson
B England
M
D 1644
R England

Sarah
B
D

Sarah Fitch
B 1-20-1632-33 England
D 12-25-1698 Reading Mass.

Zacharie Fitts
B 1-16-1591-2 England
M
D 6-9-1662
R Reading Mass.

Hugh Fitts
B 3-14-1563
M 9-13-1585
D 4-14-1620
R England
Anne Smith

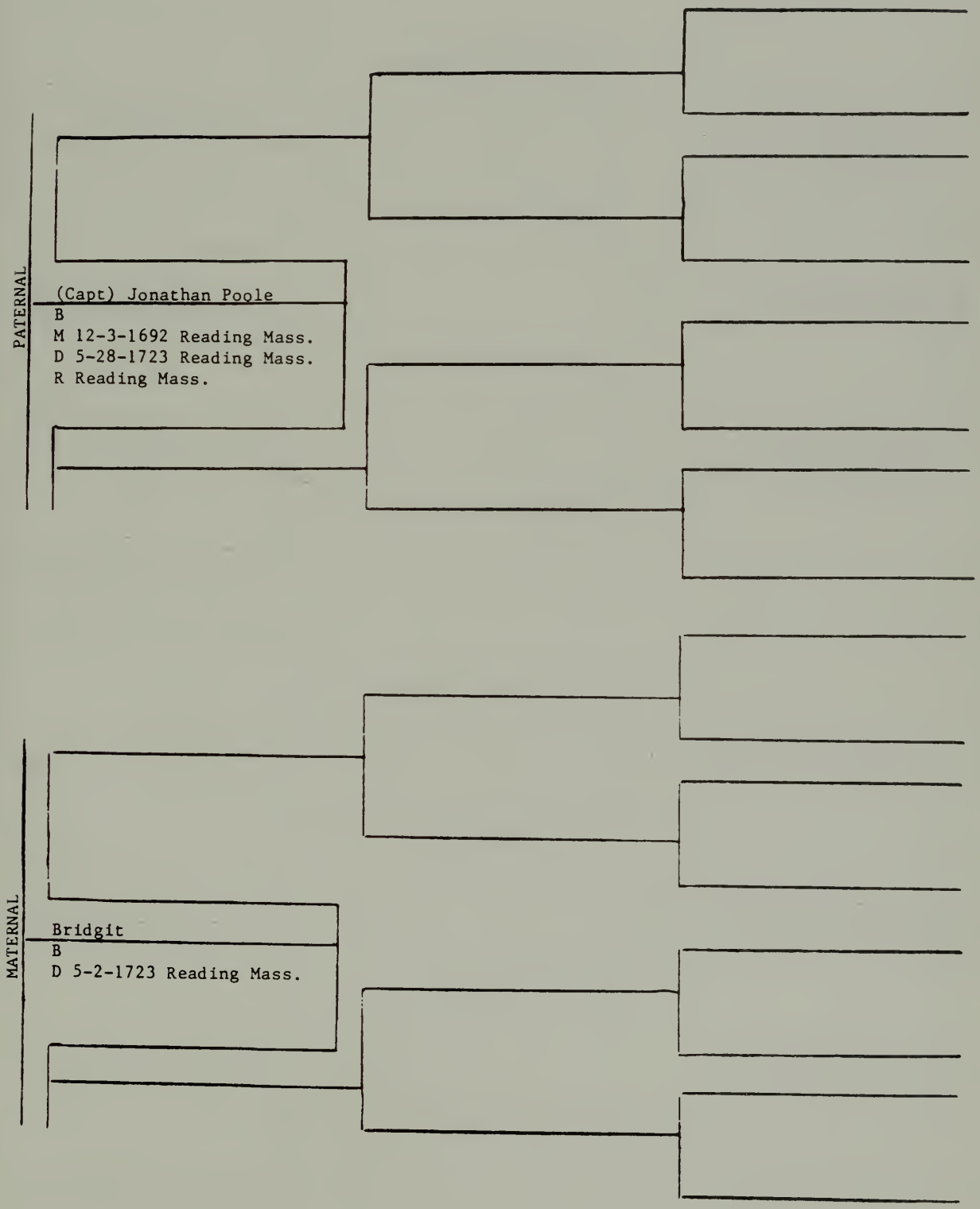
Mary
B
D

MATERNAL

Elizabeth
B 1675
D 6-26-1715 Reading Mass.

Ancestry of
M A R Y P O O L

B 6-30-1711 Reading Mass.
M 11-30-1731 Woburn Mass.
D
R Reading Mass.



Ancestry of

N A T H A N I E L F L I N T

B 11-19-1708 Lynn Mass.
M 2-6-1732-33 Reading Mass.
D
R Reading Mass.

PATERNAL

(Capt) Thomas Flint
B 1645
M 9-15-1674 Salem Mass.
D 5-24-1721 Salem Mass.
R Salem Mass.

Thomas Flint
B Wales England
M
D 4-15-1663
R Salem Mass.

Ann
B
D

Ebenezer Flint
B 4-6-1683 Salem Mass.
M
D
R

William Doughton
B
M
D
R Salem Mass

Mary Doughton
B Salem Mass.
D

Rebecka
B
D

MATERNAL

Girdrud
B
D

Ancestry of

E L S I E A N N E J O H N S O N

B

B 9-9-1842 Newport Me.
M 9-7-1861 Manchester N. H.
D 1-9-1908 Lawrence Mass.
R Lawrence Mass.

PATERNAL

Nathan Johnson
B 11-18-1775
M 11-22-1797
D 1842
R Derryfield N. H.

John Johnson
B 12-5-1808
M 4-19-1831
D 7-7-1888 Manchester N. H.
R Manchester N. H.

Peter Johnson
B 2-24-1720
M
D
R

Ruth Hutchins
B
D

Thomas Johnson B-1
B 1695
M
D
R Haverhill Mass.
Mary Mousall

Betsy Robertson
B 1768
D 1851

MATERNAL

Mary Rowell II
B 11-30-1810
D

Ancestry of

THOMAS JOHNSON

B 1685
M

D
R Haverhill Mass.

PATERNAL

(Lieut) John Johnson
B 1632 England
M 10-15-1656 Charlestown Ma.
D 8-29-1708 Haverhill Mass.
R Haverhill Mass.

William Johnson
B 1605 England
M
D 9-10-1677
R Charlestown Mass.

Elizabeth
B
D

(Lieut) John Johnson II
B 8-3-1657 Charlestown Ma.
M 9-8-1680 Haverhill Mass.
D 3-9-1724 Haverhill Mass.
R Haverhill Mass.

Elias Maverick
B 1604 England
M
D 9-8-1684
R Charlestown Mass.

(Rev) John Maverick
B England
M
D
R England

Elizabeth Maverick
B 1637-8 Charlestown Ma.
D 3-22-1673-4 Haverhill Ma.

Anna Harris
B England
D

MATERNAL

Thomas Mousall
B 1632 Charlestown Mass.
M
D 4-16-1713
R Charlestown Mass.

(Deacon) Ralph Mousall
B England
M
D 4-30-1637
R Charlestown Mass.

Elizabeth
B England
D

Alice
B England
D 1677

Mary Mousall
B 5-26-1659 Charlestown Ma.
D 5-23-1688 Haverhill Mass.

Samuel Richardson
B 1610 England
M
D 3-23-1658
R Woburn Mass.

Mary Richardson
B 12-25-1637-8
D 9-13-1677

JOANNA
B England
D

Ancestry of

C L A R A B E L L H A T C H

D

B 1-3-1872 Lawrence Mass
M 5-31-1894 Lawrence Mass
D 1-21-1941 Lawrence Mass.
R Lawrence Mass.

PATERNAL

Seth Hatch
B 6-10-1822 Wells Maine
M 6-27-1847
D 5-3-1901 Lawrence Mass.
R Lawrence Mass.

Frank W. Hatch
B 8-2-1851 Lawrence Mass.
M 6-27-1870 Lawrence Mass.
D 4-18-1903 Lawrence Mass.
R Lawrence Mass.

Elisha Hatch (III)
B 1891 Wells Maine
M 10-18-1819 Wells Maine
D 9-6-1861 Wells Maine
Wells Maine

Elisha Hatch Jr.
B 1748
M
D 6-18-1835 Wells Maine
R Wells Maine

Sarah
B 1760 D 8-29-1826

Betsy Hobbs
B 1793
D 7-29-1842 Wells Maine

Charles Durgin
B 5-28-1801
M
D 3-18-1876
R Berwick Maine

Eliza A. Durgin
B 12-11-1824 Newmarket, N.H.
D 8-17-1907 Lawrence Mass.

Jane Cram
B 7-2-1801
D 6-13-1879

MATERNAL

Thomas Leach
B 1816 England
M 4-16-1838 England
D 6-1887 Lawrence Mass.
R Lawrence Mass.

Martha Leach
B 9-19-1850 England
D 4-29-1939 Lawrence Mass.

James Leach

John Ogden

Maria Ogden
B England
D England

Ancestry of

W I L H E L M I N A F Y F E M U I R H E A D

G

B 5-19-1904 Scotland
M 6-7-1924 Lawrence Mass
D
R Andover Mass.

PATERNAL

Samuel Muirhead
B
M
D 1874 Scotland
R Scotland

Samuel Muirhead
B 1-23-1862 Scotland
M 4-25-1884 Scotland
D 10-8-1948 Lawrence Mass.
R Lawrence Mass.

Isabella Orr
B
D

John Muirhead
B
M
D
R Scotland

Mary Rankin
B
D

James Orr
B
M
D
R Scotland

Ellen Gemmell
B
D

MATERNAL

George Howe
B
M
D 1870 Scotland
R Scotland

Margaret Howe
B 3-7-1863 Scotland
D

Jeanie Miller
B
D 1915

David Howe
B
M
D
R Scotland

Catherine Kerr
B
D

John Miller
B
M
d
R Scotland

Anne Kennedy
B
D

Ancestry of

FLORENCE ETHEL BAKE

B 2-18-1903 Lawrence Mass.
M 8-6-1927 Kingston N. H.
D
R Andover Mass.

I

PATERNAL

Frank Bake
B 12-15-1842 Southhow Eng.
M 12-10-1864 Bradford Eng.
D 2-11-1907 Lawrence Mass.
R Bradford England

Herbert Bake
B 2-29-1872 Bradford Eng.
M 5-11-1893 Lawrence Mass.
D 2-21-1951 Kingston N.H.
R Lawrence Mass.

Francis Bake
B 2-20-1808 England
M 12-9-1833 England
D 2-9-1863 Horton England
R Bradford England

Grace Sugden
B 7-24-1806 England
D 12-13-1867 Horton England

John Sugden
B
M
D
R England

Sarah Ann Butler
B 10-21-1843 Horton Eng.
D 12-1892 Lawrence Mass.

Henry Butler
B about 1820 England
M 12-21-1841 Bradford England
D 6-7-1869 Horton England
R Horton England

Elizabeth Smith
B 7-28-1824
D

John Butler
B 6-6-1786
M
D
R England

David Smith
B
M
D
R England

MATERNAL

Robert Shillito Megson
B 12-1-1838 England
M 7-31-1859 Bradford Eng.
D 4-21-1878 Bradford Eng.
R Bradford England.

Mary Maria Megson
B 8-30-1873 England
D 2-19-1959 Kingston N. H.

Robert S. Megson
B 1817 England
M before 1837 England
D 5-8-1871 Wharfedale Eng.
R England

Mary Ann Shillito
B
D 9-1860 England

Sarah Ann Fearnley
B 9-2-1839 Bradford Eng.
D 2-26-1904 Lawrence Mass.

Charles Fearnley
B
M
D
R England

Maria Fearnley
B 3-17-1816 England
D 5-1893 Lawrence Mass.

John Fearnley
B
M
D
R England

Ann

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